The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Blush.

—Lucille Western died in Brooklyn last night.

—The question of the day—Which one was hit?

—New Orleans subsides as rapidly as it flares up.

—America produces 45,000,000 barrels of flour annually. Amaze-ing!

—Another year has gone, and Charlie Ross is still the unreturned son.

—Sergeant Bates thinks he would have been a better man in May's place.

—H. B. Claflin bid the highest and won the first choice of Plymouth pews.

—The Democrats have tooted their war horn, and the country didn't even wink.

—Moody and Sankey are announced to begin their labors in Boston January 15.

—It is about time for some member of the European Conference to move the previous question.

—The belles of New York are tickled into ecstasy over the failure of Miss May to catch young Bennett.

—When a rich man dies his pastor speaks of his virtues, and his relatives quarrel about the division of his property.

—Miss Kinglake, niece of the Crimean historian, has just made an aristocratic marriage. The bridegroom is the son of Earl Fitzwilliam.

—Ah! it turns out now that the $3,000 was given to Cronin to compensate him for the sacrifice of his legal practice prospectively caused by his trip to Washington.

—President-Congressman Seelye says that after the 4th of March he proposes to give his life to the College of Amherst. He evidently does not expect the Senatorship.

—The boy who sat down on a hot poker wanted to say something when the subject of base-burners was under consideration, but his father choked him off.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—Mrs. Blaine and her cousin, Miss Dodge, are expected to arrive in Washington this week. Mrs. Blaine's receptions will occur on Wednesdays during the remainder of the season.

—This is the season when the falling icicle smites the spinal summit of the unsuspecting pedestrian, and interrupts the flow of those buoyant spirits that make him feel "like a morning star."

—Roumania's declaration of independence would be very important were she prepared to maintain it by force. But as it is, her rights form part of the Eastern question and must abide the general result.

—The Rev. Mr. Talmage, says the Norwich *Bulletin*, preached on journalism last Sunday. The part where he imitated a reporter climbing up a fireplace, and hiding in the chimney in order to overhear a conversation, is said to have been very impressive.

—The President yesterday nominated Stewart L. Woodford for U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. This is the man who came near being nominated for Vice President in Cincinnati.

—Holman thinks he can get all the appropriation bills through Congress this session, all of which proves that Holman is not the fool many of his editorial admirers took him to be, for they said if Tilden was not counted in no money would be appropriated.

—He was just about to remark "that he hadn't slipped up this winter," but before he started out with the assertion he stood upon his head, danced "shoo fly" in the air—heels up—laid down, crawled to a lamp-post, regained his feet, and walked off mumbling to himself.

—Miss Clara Morris fainted upon the stage during a recent representation of "Miss Multon" at the Union Square Theatre in New York. Her health is in a most precarious condition, and many of her warmest admirers and friends urge her to retire permanently from the stage.

—An earnest call is made by the Toledo *Blade* for the man who investigated the muskrat's nest and based thereon a prediction that this was to be a mild winter. It is thought he went South to see that the returning board did its duty, and will not be back till the June roses blow.

—In taking a temporary farewell of New York at Wallack's Theatre, Saturday night, Mr. Boucicault addressed himself especially to the ladies in the audience, reminding them that they are the potent factors in an audience, and have it in their power to make impure plays unfashionable.

—Watch the earnest student of events as he early emerges from his house, and steps upon the light layer of snow that during the night has been sprinkled from the sky upon the glary surface of his front sidewalk. See how artistically he flourishes and carves the air with his feet and arms, then sits down like a die, and, getting up, suddenly turns and views the well-outlined man which he has drawn of the situation.

—Mr. Tilden is not a fine swearer—that is to say, he does not rank among the first-class professionals of his party in that accomplishment—but the air in his vicinity turned visibly blue when he read that Bunyon & Martin were to be compelled to testify as to who was the customer who drew the $8,000 check for use in Oregon. Of course, Mr. Tilden has no interest in the matter, but he regards this action of Congress as an usurpation and a crowning outrage.

—Sugar will doubtless be higher during the coming year. There is a short crop in Cuba, and the deficiency of the European beet yield is estimated at 250,000 tons. The world's consumption of sugar, beet root and cane, in 1875, amounted to 3,457,823 tons, but the crop for 1876 will fall far below that aggregate. The sugar crop in many parts of Louisiana was excellent. Immense quantities of sugar and molasses are arriving at New Orleans from the interior. The results of the year will put the planters out of debt and into a surplus.

—Mr. James Fisk, Sr., is said to be an exceedingly happy man. He is living with his family at a hotel in Brattleboro, and his time is occupied in delivering private lectures to entranced listeners and exhibiting on the streets his harness, which now embraces eight patents. The old gentleman has frequently been assured by travelers that none of the crowned heads of Europe have as fine an equipage as he with that harness and the gray trotter given him by his son, and which is fond of running away in good earnest when suddenly let loose to show the virtues of his rigging.

—American industry will largely profit, indeed, is profiting, by the demand upon it from Russia and Turkey for small arms and cartridges. During the past year Russia imported from an American firm 100,000 pistols. In addition 20,000,000 of the so-called "Russian cartridge" has been made in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and machinery to make them having been sent to Russia. 400,000 cartridges are being made daily at St. Petersburg and Moscow. On the other hand, the Turkish Government has contracted to be supplied by a Rhode Island company with 800,000 Martin-Henry rifles, of which 450,000 have already been shipped.

—An exchange puts the case in this wise: "Pity is this substance to the poor and needy. It will neither feed the hungry nor hide their nakedness. An ounce of charity is worth a wagon load of pity. Giving is one thing and acting is another. Remember, "It is more blessed to give than receive." "The poor ye have with ye always." Ah! you, who pretend to be Christians, don't sit before your comfortable fires at home, look out upon the "beautiful snow" and say "God help the poor!" but get up and go and help them yourself. You ought not to call upon God to do that which He has commanded you to do. He has blessed you, perhaps, that you might bless others less fortunate in this world than yourself. God is your master, not your servant. Go help the poor and thank God for the privilege, and you will be more of a Christian than you are."

—Every farm hand or shop clerk or cabin boy sees no reason why with thrift, honesty and zeal he may not become a Stewart or a Vanderbilt; it is the golden light of these high beacons which draws into the cities ambitious youth and crowds our byways and alleys with miserable, wrecked lives. Thrift, zeal and honesty will always conquer a livelihood for any man, with more certainty, however, in a small town than in a great thoroughfare; but it needs something more than these to accumulate a vast fortune. It requires a certain insight akin to prescience and as distinctive a power as the artist's eye or the musician's ear; an insight which dictates where and how to sow pence and reap pounds. It showed Astor the ungathered treasures in the pelt-try of the Northwest; told Vanderbilt the income which lay in steamboating; foretold to Aspinwall exactly where the vast tide of emigration and traffic would strike some day an obscure point on the coast a thousand miles away. Not one cabin boy or trucker in millions has this prophetic eye.

A Plot for the Escape of Mollie Maguires Frustrated.

POTTSVILLE, January 11.—A plot for the escape of the Mollie Maguires confined in the jail here has been frustrated. "James Boyle and Hugh McGlen, under sentence of death, had made extensive preparations for escape, the former having already raised the flooring under his bed.

SECOND EDITION

REBELLIOUS LOUISIANA.

No Material Change in the Situation.

All Eyes Turned to Washington.

The Democrats Fully Prepared for Hostilities.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—There is no change reported in the situation this morning, and the orders of General Augur virtually forbidding any aggressive movements by either party will doubtless prevent any collision. All eyes are turned to Washington, watching events there. Gov. Packard has commissioned A. S. Badger Major General of the State National Guard, and ordered him to organize the first division of that body to-day.

The Democrats Prepared for War.

The *Republican*, in summing up the situation this morning, admits that if force is to decide the question of supremacy, the Republicans are powerless against their opponents, who, it says, are fully organized, equipped and trained in the use of arms.

Offices Seized by Nicholls.

It is reported that Capt. McGloin's company of Nicholls' militia has taken possession of the offices of the Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances, on Chartres street.

Spiriting Away Senators.

Antoine's friends assert that Pinchback spirited away the four absent Republican Senators, who are on Lake Ponchartrain, fishing, and that they will not return except to secure Pinchback's election to the United States Senate.

The Supreme Courts.

It is generally conceded that the question turns at present on which of the Supreme Courts is the legal one, and on this subject the authorities at Washington are being fully informed by both sides of the legal issues involved. Both Governors are being besieged by applicants for the office and their political friends, rendering access to them exceedingly difficult. A crowd of some two hundred, nearly all colored, are around the State House. The streets present no unusual appearance.

John McEnery, who took possession under an appointment from Nicholls of the office of Recorder of Mortgages, is the late Democratic Governor.

Gen. Augur Interviewed.

In an interview with Gen. Augur this morning, the *Times* reporter reports him as saying that he thought the muddle here would be quickly and peaceably settled, and that he would not interfere except in case of riot and bloodshed, or in the event of an attempt being made to prevent the Legislature from pursuing its duties. This last signified either the Democratic or Republican Legislature, as afterward explained. He had heard nothing of the increase in the police force, and did not deem it of any moment.

Deserters.

2 P. M.—Two members of the Republican House, Barrett, of Rapides, and Kennedy, of St. Charles, are just reported as having withdrawn from that body, and giving their reason therefor in speeches.

The Senatorial Situation.

2:45 P. M.—The Republican Legislature had one ballot for United States Senator this afternoon, resulting: Pinchback, 39; Antoine, 21; Lewis, 13; Beattie, 12; Anderson, 4; scattering, 6.

The Republican Senate is still without a quorum. One member of the House came in to-day, and that body still has a quorum. Pinchback's friends claim that he is master of the Senatorial situation. No disturbances are reported to-day.

Gov. Packard's Policy.

In an interview to-day Gov. Packard stated that he intended to retake the Supreme Court building, but that he would proceed under forms of law, and would avoid a conflict, which would remain as a cause of bitterness after the recognition of his government, which event he regarded as certain.

Nicholls' Legislature had another ballot for United States Senator to-day, without result.

Senators Hiding.

Four Senators who left the State House are said to be at Pinchback's residence to-night, with a guard of Nicholls' police around the house at their request, to prevent their capture by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Barrett and Kennedy, who withdrew from the State House, were admitted to the Odd Fellows Hall Legislature, and gave their reasons for changing. Barrett indignantly denied the statement that money had been offered him, and after denouncing the other body in unmeasured terms he said he left because he saw his property was being legislated from him. Kennedy asserted that the State House Legislature had passed a number of bills which were never read by the committee. Nicholls' Legislature regards the election of Eustice last year as valid, and will only elect one Senator.

Conference with the President.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Secretary Cameron and General Sheridan were in consultation with the President this morning. Dispatches have been received from Gen. Augur at New Orleans.

SHADOWING CONGRESSMEN.

A Detective Tells How Representative Whitthorne was to be Caught on a Fly.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The House special committee appointed to inquire into the acts of the Board of Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia begun their investigation to-day by examining Major Richards, Superintendent of Police. He testified that about the 1st of July last Wm. J. Murtagh, President of the Board, requested him to detail detectives to see if they could not find Congressman Whitthorne in some disreputable house, and arrest him while there, with a view to publishing this in the newspapers and breaking the force of his report on naval affairs, which was then expected in a few days, and which Murtagh said would embody the report of a fair investigation, but of a persecution of the Secretary of the Navy. Subsequently it was suggested that if it should be found that Whitthorne was not in the habit of visiting any disreputable place in Washington, it might be well to employ some way to entice him into one. Richards farther testified that he pretended to consent to Murtagh's proposition and to give the desired order, but privately instructed the detectives not to act upon it. He also conferred with Mr. Cook, the Board's attorney, and they agreed that the force ought not to be employed in any such way.

Major Richards will be cross-examined by Judge Jeremiah Wilson in behalf of Mr. Murtagh to-morrow.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, January 11.—After several days' balloting, four Republicans voted with the Democrats, and the House organized with Mr. F. Babe (Democrat) as Speaker and John G. Foster (Republican), of "Blaine letter notoriety," Clerk.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, January 11.—The Governor, in his message to-day, in discussing national politics, pledged Kansas to the Republican party, "whether it leads along the quiet path of peace or the rugged path of war. We fervently pray that the discordant element of war may not again curse our land, but if need be to protect and defend the sacred earnings of the last great struggle another like it, or greater, be necessary we will be found ready now, as then, to do our duty."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Both Houses Getting Ready for Business.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS READ IN PLACE.

Republican Caucus---The Proceedings Not Made Public.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Holmes.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. MCNEILL, regulating working and mining coal in bituminous coal mines.

By Mr. DUNKLE, to promote the culture of silk worms and protect fruits, etc., from injurious insects.

By Mr. COOPER, conferring additional powers on the Councils of boroughs.

By Mr. ST. CLAIR, repealing a portion of the law authorizing and requiring the Commissioners of certain counties to pay certain moneys to the agricultural societies of their counties.

By Mr. KOEHUCK, creating a State Board of Health (last year's bill.)

By Mr. DUNKLE, authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

By Mr. ALLEN, a supplement to the act dividing cities into three classes.

Also relating to proceedings on mortgages upon lands in two or three counties.

By Mr. JONES, ceding jurisdiction to the United States over land in Bucks county to be used for a cemetery.

Also relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries.

By Mr. GRADY, requiring mayors of first-class cities to preserve the peace at elections, and prohibiting sheriffs to appoint deputies to be present at elections.

By Mr. GAZZAM, extending the jurisdiction of Orphans' Courts.

By Mr. BOLDEN, requiring Common Pleas Judges to charge the jury on particular law points when requested by either party or counsel.

By Mr. GRIER, providing for appeals from Courts of Common Pleas in the case of an application for the opening of judgments entered on warrants of attorneys.

By Mr. REYBURN, a supplement to the act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife, parents and children.

By Mr. CORBETT, authorizing money and property to be devised to or left in charge of the several courts and judges thereof by a will, for certain purposes.

Bills Reported Favorably.

Providing for the printing of four thousand copies of the Governor's message.

For the appointment of a janitor of the Senate basement.

Authorizing the Adjutant General to allow the Dauphin Soldiers Monument Association the use of ordnance for a monument here.

Notary Public Confirmed.

John Jackson, of Harmony, Butler county, was confirmed as Notary Public.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock. The Speaker announced the committees.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. ZERN, for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

By Mr. RAPSHER (Carbon), a supplement to the act authorizing chattel mortgages.

Also for the relief of counties in bringing to justice Mollie Maguires.

By Mr. CARVER, Democrat (Bucks), reenacting the local option law.

By Mr. BELL (Armstrong), separating townships and boroughs from one county and annexing to others.

By Mr. WISE (Greene), increasing the homestead of insolvent debtors to six hundred dollars, and preventing a waiver.

Also requiring justices to render judgment within eight days after hearing evidence.

By Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence), substituting a poll tax in lieu of taxes on trades and professions.

By Mr. CHAPIN (Erie), a similar bill to the above.

By Mr. KERSTEAD (Luzerne), providing for the division of counties having a population of over one hundred and fifty thousand.

By Mr. JACKSON (Mercer), fixing the rate of interest and preventing the taking of usury.

Also relative to the appearance of defendants after summons for trial.

Also proposing amendments to the Constitution.

By Mr. HOWE, regulating the pay of county commissioners.

Also prescribing the powers and duties of boroughs.

By Mr. DICKEY, authorizing the Governor to commission certain officers of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By Mr. ROBERTS (Crawford), for the establishment of new counties.

By Mr. GROSS, for taxation on bank shares.

By Mr. FULTON, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, excepting malt and brewed liquors, domestic wines and cider.

Also relating to liens of mechanics upon buildings.

By Mr. BILLINGSLEY, giving priority in the trial of claims for wages of manual labor.

By Mr. YEAKEL, providing for submission to a vote a proposition to remove the State Capital.

By Mr. BULLARD, preventing the sale of merchandise within one mile of any camp meeting.

By Mr. SPANG, relating to judgments and stay of executions.

Also repealing the act to regulate the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights.

A number of other bills, local in character, were presented.

Adjourned.

Republican Caucus.

A caucus of Republican Senators and members was held this evening. The session continued for three hours. The members were pledged to secrecy. Resolutions were adopted, the general purport of which was to sustain the principles of the party. The subject of final adjournment was discussed, and it was almost the unanimous view of the members that an early adjournment was desirable. It is not deemed prudent, however, in the present state of political affairs, to fix a date. The session is not likely to be prolonged beyond the middle of March. K.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1877.

SENATE.

A New Senator.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of A. H. Rollins, elected United States Senator from New Hampshire. Laid on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) said no one would question the election of Rollins, but the certificate did not set forth when the Legislature met or the time of the election. Some time the question might be raised about credentials not setting forth all the facts.

Runyon Discharged.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a resolution discharging Enos Runyon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers and brokers, New York, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, he having testified before the committee. Agreed to.

Government Telegraph.

Mr. SPENCER presented a petition of citizens of Alabama in favor of the Government assuming control of the telegraph and for cheaper telegraphic facilities. Referred.

Post Rolls.

Mr. HAMLIN reported back the House bill to establish certain post routes, and said the committee had considered the disagreement of the two Houses in regard to the fast mail service, and had directed him to report in favor of the Senate insisting upon its amendments, and move that a Committee of Conference be appointed. Agreed to, and the chair was authorized to appoint a committee.

Relief Bill.

Mr. MITCHELL gave notice that at an early day he would ask the Senate to consider a bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, which had already passed Congress and been vetoed.

Mr. CONKLING hoped this bill would not be considered until the Senate should be full, as it was a kind of test case in regard to allowing a certain class of claims growing out of the late war.

Military Occupation of Petersburg.

Mr. WITHERS gave notice that if he could get the floor on Tuesday next he would call up the message of the President in regard to the military occupation of Petersburg on the day of the last general election, and would submit some remarks.

The Chair announced Messrs. Hamlin, Paddock and Maxey as a conference committee on the bill to establish certain post-routes.

The Statutes.

Consideration was resumed of the unfinished business, the House bill to perfect the revision of the Statutes of the United States. An amendment was adopted requiring ordnance officers and others having charge of ordnance supplies to make quarterly returns. The bill was then laid aside informally, as Senator Hamlin desired to submit certain amendments in regard to post-routes.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

Consular and Diplomatic.

Mr. Holman's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, decreasing the salaries of ministers and consuls, was defeated—59 to 100. All amendments to the bill were voted down, and the bill passed.

The Military Academy Appropriation Bill

was taken up and passed without amendment. It appropriates $365,161, a reduction of $129,919 from the estimates, and a reduction of $24,904 below the bill of last session. The reduction is principally in the pay department, where $23,150 has been saved by striking out longevity pay and by not paying assistant professors and teachers any more than their regular army pay. $8,544 was saved in the reduction of the band at West Point, and $1,050 in the item for repairs.

Printing Testimony.

Consent was given for the printing of the testimony taken by the Committee on Elections in Florida.

Silver Commission.

The joint resolution for the appointment of an international silver commission was considered further.

Mr. WILLARD offered as a substitute an amendment authorizing the President, in the event of the full remonetization of silver, should one or more countries unite upon a convention with a view to agree upon a uniform relation of silver with gold, to appoint three persons to attend such convention, and also authorizing him to propose to such countries as use both gold and silver as a legal standard of value such convention.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide remedies for overcharge of duties on tonnage and imports.

The bill passed and the House adjourned.

BENNETT-MAY.

The "Herald" Tells the Story of the Commitment of Dr. Phelps —May Said to be Severely Wounded.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The *Herald* abandons its reserve, and to-day tells the story of the commitment of Dr. Charles Phelps, who, in response to a subpœna issued by the District Attorney, went before the Grand Jury in relation to certain particulars touching the reported meeting between Mr. Frederick May and Mr. J. G. Bennett, which it was claimed he was cognizant of.

A private dispatch was received from Baltimore late last night to the effect that Frederick May had been wounded in the thigh, in his duel with Bennett. The injury was so severe that it was feared a fatal result might ensue.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—The *American* says although efforts are being made to make it appear that Fred. May (of the May-Bennett duel) was not injured in the duel with Bennett, it is given on the authority of a member of his family that he was wounded. Per contra, a gentleman probably as intimate with the May family as any man in Baltimore, states emphatically and positively this morning that "May did not receive a scratch, and I know it."

The *Gazette* says Dr. Fred. May and Dr. Charles Tilgman, second and surgeon of May, on the receipt of the news of the arrest of Dr. Charles Phelps in New York, immediately left the city, their destination being withheld from their most intimate friends.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The *habeas corpus* case of Dr. Chas. Phelps, committed for contempt in not answering questions relative to the Bennett-May duel, was before Judge Donohue this afternoon, who heard the argument and reserved his decision.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Two Sleeping Cars on the Virginia Midland Railroad Thrown Down an Embankment—Mr. G. Lyle, of Allegheny City, Severely Injured and His Daughter Slightly—A Passenger Car on the Chesspeake & Ohio Road Jumps the Track, and Plunges Down a 45 Foot Embankment.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., January 11.—The night train on the Virginia Midland Railroad, which left here at 2:45 this morning, ran over a broken rail one hundred and fifty yards north of Kettle Run bridge, between Manassas and Bristoe. The engine, baggage car and forward passenger car passed over in safety, but two sleeping cars, one from Boston to Danville and the other from Washington to New Orleans, left the track and ran down the embankment. Three passengers were seriously hurt and twelve slightly injured. Among those seriously wounded is G. Lyle, of Allegheny City, Pa. Miss Lyle is slightly injured. The first of the sleeping cars went over the bank, turning over several times in its descent, and striking against the abutment of the bridge, was smashed into a thousand pieces. One of the passengers says that so completely was the car demolished that there was not a piece left which could not have been put in a flour barrel. The other sleeper followed the first, and although badly damaged, was not so completely splintered. Most of the passengers were invalids on their way to Florida. Mr. Lyle, being over seventy years of age, can not recover.

Down a 45 Foot Embankment.

RICHMOND, VA., January 11.—A passenger car on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad this morning jumped the track near Greenbrier river, W. Va., and plunged down a forty-five foot embankment to the frozen surface of the river. The locomotive, and the car did not go through. Several persons were injured; none fatally. Mrs. Hall, of White Sulphur Springs, had a leg broken.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

THE OREGON ELECTORS.

Runyon Tells About the $8,000 Check

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Enos Runyon testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day that the person for whom he drew the $8,000 check on December 6, payable to Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon, was Conrad N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York.

There was no money paid for the check by Jordan or collaterals deposited. It was a matter of honor between them. The witness knew Jordan in an unusual way of doing business, as it is the custom in such cases to have the money or collaterals deposited. Jordan did not indicate for what purpose he wanted the check, but he did not want the transaction placed on Martin & Runyon's books. The amount of the check was charged to him (witness) on the books of his firm. Mr. Jordan said he would pay the matter up in a few days.

The committee have ordered that Jordan be subpœnaed to appear before them as a witness. It is stated here to-night that Gov. Tilden is a director of the Third National Bank of which Jordan is cashier.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met in secret session this afternoon, and examined the letters and bank books of Chas. Dimond, of New York. Nothing additional to what Dimond has heretofore stated in relation to the $8,000 Oregon transaction was elicited by the examination, and he was discharged from further attendance on the committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—A Portland dispatch says regarding the allegation that the $8,000 were sent to Oregon from New York to be employed in influencing Grover's action in the recent election muddle, the fact is generally known and admitted that the sum named was sent to Oregon to secure certain political results. Thompson, a lawyer, who made the principal argument before the Governor in behalf of issuing a certificate to Cronin, received $3,000 for his services as counsel. Cronin got a similar sum. The remainder was returned. Upon reliable authority it is said neither Grover nor Chadwick received a dollar of the money sent to have been sent from New York.

Vice President-elect Wheeler.

COLUMBUS, O., January 11.—In response to an invitation, Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, now in the city, visited both Houses of the General Assembly this morning, in company with Governor Hayes. He was first formally introduced from the chair, and then personally introduced to members at a recess taken for the purpose.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Hostilities Resumed by the Turks.

A Town Attacked and Two Villages Burned.

A Roumanian Outpost Plundered by Bashi Bazouks.

THE WAR CLOUD.

No Epidemic in the Russian Army.

LONDON, January 11.—A special from St. Petersburg to the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna says it is officially reported that there are only 1,451 invalids in the mobilized army of Russia, and no epidemic prevails.

An Understanding Probable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.—It is asserted that although the Porte maintains his opposition to the proposed international commission and the manner of the nomination of provincial governors, it is still possible that the basis for an understanding will be found on the ground of the Andrassy note, inasmuch as the attitude of Russia is thought really conciliatory. The sitting of the conference to-day is regarded very important. The attitude of Germany excites misgivings.

Article 7.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.—Roumania expresses satisfaction with the declaration of the Porte that article seven of the new constitution was purely internal.

Bashi Bazouk Outrage.

PARIS, January 11.—A dispatch from Bucharest reports that a band of Bashi Bazouks crossed the Danube on Monday night, plundered a Roumanian outpost, and killed two Roumanian soldiers. There is great excitement in Roumania at the outrage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.—The *Phare du Bosphore* says war must be considered imminent so long as the powers confine themselves to endeavoring to force the Porte to discuss their conditions without taking the Turkish proposals into consideration. Herr Busch, the newly appointed Secretary of Legation, who will take charge of the German embassy on the departure of Count Von Herder, had an interview with Midhat Pasha to-day, and urged him to yield to the demands of the powers.

Hostilities Resumed by the Turks.

LONDON, January 12.—A Belgrade dispatch says that it is stated there that the Turks attacked Dubnik in the Negotin district, on Tuesday, and two hundred and ten men were killed and wounded in the action. They attacked Negotin, but were repulsed. The Turks have burned two villages in the Morava valley. It is possible that Gen. Nikitine has gone to the scene of action at Negotin.

The correspondent adds that the Turks perhaps intends to violate Servian soil, seize the south bank of the Danube opposite Turnu-Severin and fortify the crossing place on both sides of the Iliar before the Russians or Roumanians can anticipate them.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Elections.

BERLIN, January 11.—This city returns to Parliament four Progressionists, four Socialists and one National Liberal, Von Forckenbeck, President of the last Parliament. Strasburg returns an Autonomist, being a defeat for the Protest party. At Frankfort the Democratic candidate leads the poll. The Socialists and Democrats have been remarkably active. They contested one hundred and twenty-three out of three hundred and ninety-seven districts, and serious misgivings are felt that they must have materially strengthened their representation.

Later returns show that Von Forckenbeck, although having a majority, has not received enough votes to constitute an election, and a second ballot will be necessary.

BERLIN, January 11.—The elections for members of the German Parliament pass off quietly. The returns so far received are mainly from large towns, and show the election of fifteen National Liberals, five Socialist Democrats, five Alsatians, one Conservative and one Pole. Second ballots will be necessary in twenty-two electoral districts, in thirteen of which the Socialist Democrats, although in the minority, throw a heavy vote. The five successful Alsatians belong to the Autonomist party. Their defeated opponents of the Protest party profess more extreme French and Ultramontane views.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Bloody Battle in Ecuador.

PANAMA, January 2.—News has been received here of a bloody battle fought at Gate, Ecuador, on the 14th ult., between the Constitutional army, 2,500 strong, under General Aparicio, and revolutionary forces under Generals Urbina and Veintemilla, which lasted about three hours, and resulted in a complete rout of the former and the capture of their commander in chief, General Aparicio. It was a hard fought encounter. Both sides behaved bravely, losing altogether about four hundred killed and a much larger number wounded. When the news of the disaster reached Quito, President Barrero left the palace and took refuge, it is said, at the Colombian legation, while the citizens pronounced in favor of Veintemilla. The revolutionary forces would probably enter Quito on the 26th ult., which event it was expected would put an end to the war in that republic.

ITALY.

American Students at the Vatican.

ROME, January 11.—The Pope to-day received the students of the American College, who read an address and presented a sum of Peter's pence. The Pope, in reply, dwelt upon the rapid progress Catholicism was making in America.

FRANCE.

The Budget for 1878.

VERSAILLES, January 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Say, Minister of Finance, introduced the Budget for 1878. He estimates the surplus for that year at 6,000,000 francs.

THE NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

A Commissioner from Samoa to Washington—A German Commercial Firm Carrying on Affairs with a High Hand.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—C. N. Griffin, United States Consul at Samoa, arrived by the steamer Zealander, *en route* to Washington. He is commissioned by the native Government of Samoa a Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty with the United States with a view of the formal recognition of the native Government by this country and the cultivation of closer commercial and general relations. Griffin accepted the commission subject to the approval of the State Department. Concerning State affairs in Samoa, he says that the German house of Godeffroy & Co., a member of which firm is the German Consul there, has been carrying on affairs with a high hand, virtually ignoring the native authority, and levying arbitrary fines on the people in satisfaction of minor offences committed by natives against German residents. Charges in many instances have been trumped up, enforcing payment, backed by a German war vessel, and in general pursuing an oppressive and tyrannical course, which has influenced the native Government to seek the moral support of the United States. Griffin leaves for Washington in a few days.

Business Suspensions.

BOSTON, January 11.—The suspension of Sargent Bros. & Co., dry goods house, is announced. The liabilities are $167,000, and the assets are stated at $242,000. David A. Patch, brewer, has suspended. His liabilities are $90,000 unsecured and $35,000 secured by real estate. His assets are unknown.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—T. & R. Slevin & Cain, wholesale dry goods merchants, have gone into bankruptcy. Their liabilities are $167,970.61, and their assets $100,314.31. The individual liabilities of T. Slevin are $146,000, his assets being $307,000, principally in real estate.

☞ For Additional Telegrams see Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAFF BROS. & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

223 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

SUCCESSORS TO J. A. GRAFF & SON.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN DIETRICH, late of Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, deceased, letters of administration have been issued by the Register to me, to whom all persons having claims against it are notified to make known the same without delay, and to whom all debts must be paid. W. W. YOUNG, Administrator.

At Lawrence Savings Bank.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, at Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 375,442 44
Overdrafts	905 57
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	5,515 90
Due from approved Reserve Agents	62,798 08
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	4,886 35
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,800 19
Premiums paid	19,700 68
Checks and other Cash Items	174 32
Exchanges for Clearing House	222 00
Bills of other Banks	12,005 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	317 85
Legal Tender Notes	30,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, five per cent. of circulation.	6,750 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,100 00
Total	$ 673,627 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 200,000 00
Surplus Fund	12,000 00
Undivided Profits	10,811 54
National Bank Notes Outstanding	135,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,668 00
Individual deposits subject to check	305,596 80
Time certificates of deposit	8,551 45
Total	$ 673,627 88

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } ss.

I, H. A. Spangler, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
HUGH S. FLEMING,
JOHN DEAN,
JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 472,012 07
Overdrafts	6,907 97
U. S. bonds to secure Circulation	100,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	125,640 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	72,383 31
Due from State Banks and Bankers	11,000 61
Due from State Banks and Bankers	822 02
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	40,287 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	902 62
Premiums paid	788 26
Checks and other cash items	6,037 66
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,169 15
Bills of other Banks	2,686 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,462 75
Specie (including Gold Treasury Certificates)	3,000 00
Legal Tender notes	50,000 00
Redemption Fund with U.S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	4,500 00
Total	$ 906,395 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$400,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Undivided profits	39,940 22
National Bank Notes Outstanding	239,350 00
Dividends unpaid	2,247 00
Individual deposits subject to check	761,599 17
Demand certificates of deposit	2,200 00
Cashier's Checks outstanding	32,125 00
Due from other National Banks	142,418 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	64,793 01
Total	$ 906,395 65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } ss.

I, JAS. H. WILLOCK, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.

WM. LYON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
G. N. HOFFSTOT,
WM. COOPER,
GEO. H. DALLER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 220,875 22
Overdrafts	421 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	6,919 69
Due from State Banks and Bankers	423 94
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	30,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,779 78
Premiums paid	10,375 00
Checks and other Cash Items	225 00
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,884 13
Bills of other Banks	7,000 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	225 00
Specie: Silver	850 00
Legal Tender Notes	14,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102¼.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106.

THE calling in of $10,000,000 of the loan shows that the funding process is steadily progressing.

THE *Post* apparently hopes to attract the attention of Vice President WHEELER, during his stay in this region by steadily lying about him. It won't work.

THE full Committee on Railroads has agreed on a bill for the Texas Pacific Railroad which will meet the objections hitherto existing, and conform to the new compromise arrangements between it and the Southern Pacific. Such a bill ought promptly to pass both Houses.

IT turns out that the Republican members of the Florida Committee, so far from agreeing to the Democratic report, affirms that STEARNS as well as HAYES was honestly elected in that State, and should not have been counted out. They will present a report embodying their views.

THE Democrats tell us how it is to be done. You are to live within your income. That's their theory. Their practice is illustrated in the management of financial affairs in New York City, where they have succeeded during the past year in adding over three millions of dollars to the city's already healthy debt.

THE New York Grand Jury deserves commendation for the course it has taken to sift the BENNETT-MAY duel. We do not doubt that BENNETT will escape to Europe; but an indictment on record against him will make him judicious and careful as to his return. The young man needs a lesson that will sober him, and probably is in a fair way of getting it.

THE New Hampshire Republicans have spoken out in explicit terms, in denunciation of the rebel spirit and proceedings at the South. On an issue like this, and with the material they have at command, they should be able to set the State in a blaze, and elect their entire Congressional ticket. If this can be done, the Republicans will stand a good chance of controlling the House after its next organization.

IN THE eyes of the *Post*, the ideas prevailing in regard to counting the electoral vote are undergoing kaleidoscopic changes. If so, it is on the Democratic side. The Democracy of Ohio declare in Convention assembled that to count the electoral vote as JEFFERSON counted it, and proclaim the result as the father of Democracy proclaimed it, "will be an act of usurpation that will be resisted by the people to the last extremity, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms."

ALLEGHENY COUNTY receives two important Chairmanships, in the distribution of honors in the Legislature. Senator MCNEILL is made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, a particularly important position this session, when the condition of the State Treasury will require new and important legislation for the re-distribution of the several funds. In the House, Hon. HENRY M. LONG is made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, probably the most important Committee of the House, in view of the necessity for stringent economy. Allegheny county has no cause for complaint this year.

EVERY lover of books will be interested in Mr. SEELYE'S bill to abolish all import duties on them. The bill is looked upon with great favor among book-sellers. They say the only books we want are those not reprinted here, and pertain to specialties in some profession, so that the sale of English books here is limited to men, and when he passes from earth, they gaze wistfully, with eyes full of heartbreak, down the path where he has vanished and recall his memory with gratitude and tears. It is as true now as it has been always, a life of selfishness, is after all, a life of ultimate failure.

THERE appears to be a fair prospect that the Local Option issue will be forced on the attention of the Legislature this winter. Republican Legislatures seem to be regarded as very useful, when a law of this character is wanted, but the Republican party is only deserving of defeat in the estimate of the very persons who ask this legislation, as soon as it has complied with their wishes. It seems to us little short of brazen impudence, after what the prohibitory people have done in the last three years, for them to go before a Republican Legislature and ask it to re-enact a law which they abandoned it for enacting a few years ago. We believe in local option, but feel that such a law might have been on the statute books today, as originally enacted, had those who now ask it done their duty to the party who gave it. We take more interest in the MURPHY movement just at present, which seeks reform by direct and personal effort.

THE idea of establishing a permanent naval policy in this country, by Congressional action, strikes us with favor, especially if a well considered policy shall be adopted. Our navy has afforded a vast field for experiments for the past several years, and the experiments have cost considerable sums of money. We do not say or think that these experiments were vicious, unprofitable or wrong; on the contrary we think they have been productive of valuable experience and knowledge. But we should by this time know enough to be able to have some settled system, that need not be changed for many years to come. We believe the torpedo system of harbor defense may be considered as fairly established; but whether we shall keep monitors in repair; use sails or steam; have heavy or light fleets in foreign stations; use small, swift cruisers abroad, or heavy, strong ships; these and other questions are in an unsettled state, and we have practically no policy regarding them. We hope Congress will endeavor to fix a policy that will be reasonably permanent.

THE trouble with the South, according to our veracious Democratic contemporaries, is that it is oppressed by thieving carpet-baggers. This is a very glittering generality, which looks well in print, but which unfortunately is hardly ever written alongside the actual figures. Its force would be altogether destroyed if it was. Florida affords a fair sample. Governor STEARNS has just closed up his administration, and this is how the balance sheet stands: Gov. DAVID S. WALKER turned over to Gov. REED, in 1868, the sum of $1.50 in the State Treasury. Gov. STEARNS turns over to Gov. DREW about $145,000 in cash in the Treasury. Gov. WALKER turned over to Gov. REED a public credit on State bonds equal to 15 or 20 cents on a dollar. Gov. STEARNS turns over to Gov. DREW a State credit on bonds at 95. In 1868 scrip could be bought for 30 cents. Now it is rarely less than 80. In 1868 there was not enough money in the State Treasury to buy candles for school houses. Now there are common schools established in nearly every county and $30,000 in cash on deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the School Fund. The J., P. and M. Railroad has never changed hands but to show that its proceeds were consumed by lawyers' fees, or eaten up in expenses, the State has run the road since June 1, and without paying expenses until November, and reports a net balance of profits on hand of $11,000. What a queer way this is of oppressing and ruining a sovereign State.

SUBURBS AND FANCIES.

Speculation is rife among the Eastern press as to what President HAYES will do when he enters on the Presidency, as to political advisers, and the Southern question. Rumors have been put in circulation that MORTON, CHANDLER, CAMERON and others, have him committed in writing to retain them, but that he insists that the South shall be permitted local self-government. While we do not believe that Governor HAYES has given anything that can be properly termed a pledge, as to who he will or will not have for advisers, we can readily understand how if he were in correspondence with any of the gentlemen named, he would freely and readily regard them as among his natural party advisers. A President cannot afford to throw aside any influential friends, and particularly those holding positions such as the gentlemen named. Nor is there any reason why he should. They may have views on some subjects different from his, but this need not prevent harmony and consultation on other subjects. Aside from this, the President needs to have the several phases of questions presented, and not merely the side to which he inclines. Thus, those who imagine that Governor HAYES will coldly bow out the leading men of the party, mistake the man. But the acceptance of counsel from these does not prevent a similar course toward others,—BRISTOW, SCHURZ, CURTIS, and men of their class. We believe both elements will be heard, and that a course fairly representative of the ideas of both can and will be taken.

At the present, the Reform element is more interested in local self-government at the South than anything else. In the last week's number of *Harper's Weekly*, CURTIS lets entirely down, and seems more like abandoning Louisiana to TILDEN, than anything else. This is characteristic, and is the weakness that impairs his value as a political leader and adviser. He goes to extremes. His civil service ideas became at last utterly impractical, and could not be given effect in the precise manner he desired. Indeed, he would have overridden all choice on the part of the President, and put the Civil Service Commission over him. We say these things, not disrespectfully of Mr. CURTIS, but as facts that cannot be overlooked. While it is, therefore true, that his ideas as to the South will probably be given a respectful hearing, they will not absolutely rule, for we believe President HAYES does propose giving to the South the advantage of local self-government, so far as he can in harmony with a safe general administration. Indeed, we speak with knowledge when we say this is his decided inclination. But there are no necessary antagonisms in all this. He can do all he proposes in that direction, and not break with the great party leaders.

SPIRIT OF REBELLION.

The readiness with which the Democrats in South Carolina and Louisiana have set up rival Governments, when at least the legal forms were in favor of the Republicans, is suggestive of a spirit of revolution, that should be carefully considered and dealt with. To permit revolutionary operations to become common, by going unrebuked and unpunished, is to encourage a serious danger. It is equivalent to the system that led to the overthrow of the Roman republic. When politicians failed in their ambition, they had only to gather sufficient force to to be dallied with, and ultimately bribed into conforming with law. There is much of this, in our manner of dealing with a spirit of rebellion that occasionally develops at the South. In Mississippi, by use of shot-guns, the white element gained control of the Legislature, when they arbitrarily turned out Republicans, impeached the Governor and drove him out of the State. President GRANT does not hesitate to declare that AMES is the legal Governor of Mississippi, but that he has been driven off. In Georgia, the Democracy gained power by means that were clearly revolutionary. Now in South Carolina and Louisiana they are attempting the same thing.

In South Carolina it is conceded that pending the election, there were not only large numbers of separate murders, but two massacres that were organized and brutal to a degree. The attempt has been made to show that the Hamburg and Ellenton affairs were not political in character, but they were. They were preceded and followed by individual murders that were undeniably political, and formed part of a system of intimidation intended to capture the State. By whatever title these acts should be known they were at least subversive of our system of Government. When one party can use violence and murder to prevent the other from casting its legal vote, it is practically engaged in the work of destroying the Government. Our system rests on the free suffrages of the people, and this destroyed, and the Republic goes with it. So in Louisiana,—the evidence of violence and murder for political purposes is so clear that it is undenied. The argument there is that there was not enough of it to account for the great change in the result. This plea amounts to an indirect defense of what did occur. The existence of this high crime at all, deserves the severest reprobation, and all the punishment that can possibly be bestowed. A clear and distinct case of political murder would not be too severely punished were the party who committed it made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, or the party that encouraged it prevented from enjoying any of the fruits of its violently gained advantage. Yet the proof is clear that there was enough of Democratic intimidation in Louisiana to account for the change in the recorded result.

Every claim made by the Democracy to office in the two States mentioned is based on these violent and revolutionary proceedings. The governments they have set up are in opposition to those legally declared. There is not a fragment of legal authority in support of the HAMPTON or NICHOLLS governments. In South Carolina, the courts attempted to interfere, and, no doubt with the intention of aiding HAMPTON; but this interference was arrested by higher courts before it had yet gained the color of legality to his pretensions or claims. In Florida, where the Republicans were overcome by the mandates of the courts, although they believed the order unjust, they peacefully obeyed and surrendered the State government to the Democrats. But there is not a pretence that in South Carolina or Louisiana the Democrats have a legal claim to power. Yet they are endeavoring to seize the government by force. If they had claims based on the count of the vote, there is a legal method of determining them; but this country cannot afford to have people set up their opinions as to their rights, and proceed to seize the government if their wishes are not gratified. Yet this is precisely what is being done in the States referred to. We submit that the time has come to put an end to such proceedings. The entire power of the Government should be used to this end.

In saying this, we do not mean to imply that if any wrongs have been done any part of the population of any State, these should not be rectified. On the contrary, it is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party that exact justice and fairness should be given to all. It has acted in this spirit in its entire dealing with the South. We do insist, however, that first of all, the forms of law must be observed. There can be no tolerance of rebellion, either against the State or National Government. First obedience, and then redress, where wrongs have been committed. We have had already so much of this spirit of rebellion, that the public sense, as to the duty of obeying the proper officials, has been very much weakened in the States South. This is the new element of danger. The people North are peaceful and law abiding. They prefer to suffer rather than unlawfully resist. That the Democrats, in New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, at least, hold the State governments through repeating and fraud, is the positive belief of Republicans; and it is thought this could be clearly proven, were the trouble taken to do it. But no one has thought of resorting to violence because of it. The Democrats South must be taught law, obedience, honesty and order.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A STRANGE SEA STORY: A Temperance Tale. By Mrs. Julia McNair. Published by the National Temperance Society, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This is a pretty story of a sailor boy's adventures, that will be pleasant reading for the juveniles.

INDEX TO THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, from 1857 to 1876. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This index gives the names of the authors of all but a dozen of the articles which have appeared in the "*Atlantic*" from the first number. It will be interesting to the readers of the magazine to have the veil thus lifted.

THE ERA OF FRATERNITY.

How the Brethren Dwell Together in Congressional Halls.

Mrs. Clemmer goes into the House and tells unceremoniously what she sees there: "Dear me! Gen. Garfield and 'Charley Foster' sitting down there together are just like two 'babes in the wood.' They do look lost and lonesome amid so many ravening Democrats. The Republicans, like the last blackberries in the August lanes, are now few and far between. An ex-Confederate soldier, who lost a leg battling for the lost cause, limps down the aisle and shakes hands with another Confederate over the very heads of these lost babies of Republicanism. George Hoar, whose cheeks are plump as a pin-cushion, compared with what they used to be, turns round and shake hands with these infants of Ohio, as if to comfort them. Eugene Hale also comes up and offers his hand. They never will be reassured if he cannot reassure them. Little Chittenden of Brooklyn, spruce as a sparrow, and almost as big, he hops up and offers his hand. Seelye, sandy, solemn, slow, presents his hand with as much geniality as he can spare from the cogitation of his favorite plan of civilizing the Indian, and turning him into that impossible thing—a broad-cloth-decked American citizen. The Speaker reads an order of the House, and in a moment all eyes are turned to the door at the right of his chair, through which issues the 'contumacious' gentleman from New Orleans, who refuses to tell secrets of the telegraph wires, in the custody of Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, a gentleman of extraordinary girth and attitude. The recusant telegraph manager is a very mild-mannered appearing gentleman, with a meek expression of countenance, belied somewhat by a high, proud nose, that looks as if it would it would, and if it wouldn't it wouldn't. There is an air of refinement even to fastidiousness about him, and he seemed not at all discomfitted by the strange menagerie in which he found himself standing as a culprit."

Vanderbilt's Burial.

Gray's familiar line in his immorta elegy,

The path of glory leads but to the grave,

has seldom received a more striking commentary than in the simple circumstances attending the burial of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The foremost capitalist of his country, absorbed for half a century in schemes of colossal enterprise, wielding a regal influence in the commercial interests of a continent, as yet felt, as he stood on the borders of the unknown world, that all human distinction should vanish at the tomb. What a contrast his plain funeral furnishes to the gorgeous pageants that have attended warriors and statesmen to their resting places. With a prayer and a hymn, and the tears of a group of loving friends, the remains of the brave old Commodore were put away in the secluded Moravian graveyard, amid the sacred scenes of boyhood that the gray-haired man cherished fondly to the last.

THE HOME OF MARK TWAIN.

An Old but Pleasing House, and What Is to be Seen in It—Mr. Clemens's Study—Something as Original as the Owner Himself.

Among the grand old residences in Hartford, nestled away in a spot seemingly made for it, is the exquisite home of "Mark Twain," a gem of neatness and taste, original in its arrangement as the mind of its owner, unique, stylish, "nobby" in all its appointments. It is out on the broad old Farmington avenue, almost the last noticeable residence you reach, and yet so very observable, you would stop to wonder and question, to whom it belonged. It is built in the style of a Swiss chalet of very dark red brick, with very dark brown trimmings, the whole offset with devices of scarlet-painted brick (inlaid); also mosaiced with lines and Greek patterns of black painted brick. The roof is studded with small scarlet hexagons, which contrasted well against the dark slate. Boxes filled with hanging ferns and bright nasturtiums filled the outer window-sills, and in cheerful contrast relieved the heavy look of the brick. It would be impossible to describe the ins and outs of this odd, bewitching structure, which the fancy of the architect has completed, but we will speak of the large East Indian portico on the retired side of the house, furnished with Calcutta seats, lounge, centre-table, all of the light, graceful bamboo. A hammock and wire-stand of plants complete this out-door room. Here one might sit and dream with book or thoughts in delicious reverie, a broad landscape reaching out before their gaze, diversified with hills and woods and stream. Near at hand is the fernery, leading out from Mark Twain's study. One of the glass panes swinging widely open, to admit the air of a warm December day, gave us a generous peep into the library of Mark Twain. It was the perfection of comfort and art, with its plain, rich crimson carpet, bright brass andirons, which bespoke the ample fire-place, soft arm-chairs placed invitingly near, easels of pictures, statuettes, vases, bronzes, and what specially filled the eye, a Calcutta table and chair of inlaid ivory, placed in outlook of the fernery. From this exquisite writing-table glanced brilliantly cut paper weights of glass and other conveniences. A cluster of English "Forget-me-nots," intermixed with finest grasses, filled a little vase on this lovely writing-stand, which left nothing wanting in completeness. A word of the fernery, in the center of which played a fountain, with smooth, white rocks at its base. Pebbly walks surrounded it, around all of which flourished ferns of every variety, clinging vines and the like. The large green house, seen opposite, betokened a supply of plants and perfumed flowers. All wore a social, cosy aspect. The avenue not too long and winding to make it a journey to the house, but just of an inviting distance, making the front door of easy, hospitable access. The smooth little slopes and vales about the house were of velvety verdure, with clumps of scarlet flowers in fine contrast. Colored servants were seen about the house, some with their Southern bandannas wound around their heads. In fact, nicety and neatness shone out in grounds and house and stable to such a degree we were led to ask if it were a characteristic of "des chlets Suisses"—after which Mark Twain has largely copied.

A DYING MURDERER'S CURSE.

He Thanks God That his Victim is Dead—A Fearful Scene.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of Andrew J. Conro, the carpenter who was murdered by his fellow-workman, Barber, on Wednesday evening. Special officer Page testified that when Barber was told that Conro was living, he said: "He may live to obtain possession of the object he robbed me of, but if I live I will kill him if it takes me fifty years." He said that he was not married to the girl.

Coroner Swan said to the jury that he saw the dead body in the hallway of the lodging-house on the night of the murder. He continued: "I had him removed to the City Prison Hospital, and in the absence of the regular physician was called upon professionally to attend the case. I found two pistol-shot wounds in the chest, one just above and the other below the left nipple. The reaction had not then set in, and he appeared rational. He stated that he was an Odd Fellow, and also a Past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias. He was very profane, and in alluding to Conro, said: 'May the curse of Christ everlastingly rest on him! He has made me sweat blood. Let me die.' He asked me about five times if Conro was certainly dead, and if they were not fooling him. Upon being told that it was a fact, he said: 'I am thankful to God for it!'"

"He then asked me if he had made sure work of himself, and when told that he would die, he said: 'That's business! I went there to do it. It was no play. It was a deliberate act of mine. If I'm hung I'll not squeal. I went there to do it, and by God! I did it. I called him out of bed and shot him. I shot myself. Will you be kind enough to put the remaining ball into me, and make sure work of it? It is better that I should die than go to the trouble of being hung.'"

The Coroner added that he had never witnessed such a terrible scene. He lay there cursing the dead man continually in a way that would make a person's blood run cold. He informed the jury that Barber would probably die.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against Barber, without leaving the room.

The unhappy murderer kept his cot all day yesterday in continual pain, crying like a child whenever any sudden movement of his body increased the pain. He maintained his moody spirit, rejecting the proffered attentions of the nurse with muttered curses. McGann, the man who was shot in the altercation with his wife, sought to soothe his companion in misfortune, but his advances were not kindly received. The wretched man lingered in great agony until a few minutes before six last evening, when he died.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Mr. Hockenberry Called Upon to Explain.

All the same, no man, though he dote upon buckwheat cakes ever so much at the breakfast table, can defend the habit of setting the batter in a big crock at the end of the sitting room stove over night. All women do that, and the custom is fraught with danger. Now, only the other night, Mr. Hockenberry, of South Hill, went home very late, his New Year's calls having extended along into the morning of January 2. He pulled off his boots and sat down to warm his feet before going to bed, and what should Mrs. Hockenberry see the next morning but the first layer when she got up but a sinuous procession of human footprints, neatly outlined in buckwheat batter, marking a zigzag line across the sitting room carpet, through the hall and half way up stairs, the last fading tracks pointing unmistakably in the direction of her sleeping husband. And when Mr. Hockenberry, rudely awakened from his slumber to show cause why sentence should not be pronounced against him, feebly insisted that the tracks might have been and probably were made by the cat, there wasn't a dry eye in the wigwam, and he fell, then and there, another victim to circumstantial evidence.—*Hawkeye.*

A Drummer Abashed.

While in the depot of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Batavia, waiting for an Eastern train, our attention was called to a young man who was evidently trying to exhibit his good looks to the best advantage, and upon inquiry he was found to be a 'drummer' for a Rochester ready-made clothing house. Upon entering the train we noticed the drummer walk nearly the length of the car and at length deposit himself and luggage in a seat in front of one occupied by a finely-dressed, good-looking young lady. After carefully adjusting himself he turned upon the young lady his most killing glance and inquired: 'Are you traveling to Rochester?' 'Did you speak to me?' was the freezing reply. The drummer hesitated a moment, and then answered, 'I am traveling alone, and as I liked company I asked if you were going to Rochester.' 'I should advise you to speak to the conductor. It is his business to take charge of fools,' was the reply, which convulsed the passengers, and convinced the young man that the smoking car was the most comfortable."—*Rochester Democrat.*

A Short Reign.

Apropos of Prince Napoleon's recent bid for popularity by attacking the church:

One evening, at a dinner party at the Palais-Royal, the Prince said to Emil de Girardin:

"What would you do should I become Emperor some of these fine days?"

"I'd go to Belgium and remain there while you were on the throne."

"What—during the whole of my reign? You are jesting.

"Ah!" replied M. de Girardin, with a smile, "it wouldn't be long."—*Paris Paper.*

IGNATIEFF IN THE CABINET.

The Characteristics of the Widely Famed Russian Ambassador.

There is no man who is now more conspicuously connected with the Eastern question, the great European problem of the day, than the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople. There is some doubt as to his really national origin, but one of the British writers who has published pen portraits of the diplomatists congregated at Stamboul, says that General Ignatieff is said truly or otherwise to be a Greek by descent, and his personal appearance, notably the conformation of the head, testifies much in favor of the belief that his Excellency is of Hellenic origin. He has regular features, rather large, an open well-shaped forehead, and an expression of which the dominant look is one of inquiry—inquiry slightly misgled with contempt at times, as though he knew, or intended to know, more than his informant upon any subject brought to his attention. It is not an attractive aspect, though Gen. Ignatieff has a polished and conciliatory manner when the first disagreeable effects of it have worn off. Wilka boasted that he needed only ten minutes to talk people out of his face: Gen. Ignatieff could probably perform the same feat in five. He is anything rather than an ill-favored man; but his first entrance into a drawing-room chills the company as though a window of it had come open while a cool wind was abroad. One must get very near to General Ignatieff to understand how able a man he is when divested of his inclement behavior. As you draw nigh up to him and hear him talk with the persuasive voice which is peculiar to him, it is impossible not to note the remarkable expression of his eyes, which seem almost to change color in different lights and under different circumstances. It is not often, however, that any one can come to close quarters with him, for he has a habit which may be observed in most cautious men, who are much before the world, of talking a great deal to ladies, and using feminine prattle as a defence against troublesome interrogatory. It is so impossible to interrupt a man of high official rank conversing with a reigning beauty that the device is a shrewd one, and often enables a perplexed negotiator to go through a whole evening in public without committing himself to any perilous utterance whatever. It has often been written, and perhaps though, that General Ignatieff is a man of secret ways, who prefers double dealing to straightforward courses, and whose conduct is a perpetual mystery to his colleages and acquaintances. Nothing can be more contrary to the truth. The political attitude of a despotic power, when judged apart from idle fears or interested considerations, is almost invariably frank and decided, because an absolute sovereign having no need to dissemble will seldom have any inclination to do so. General Ignatieff has therefore played the game in his hands, as far as it has gone hitherto, with all his cards spread out upon the table, so that Turks and Christians had only to cast their eyes over his hand to see the trumps he meant to use next.

Some Very Remarkable Winters.

Now is the time to trot out paragraphs about remarkable winters—winters that have distinguished themselves by being either colder or warmer than the law allows. No well-regulated newspaper will neglect this duty. Referring back to our files, we find that in 1172 the temperature was so high that the leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 the weather was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and and corn flowers at Christmas and Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month of April. Peaches appeared in May, and little boys commenced to fall out of the apple trees a little later. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172. In 1586 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in ear at Easter. To the best of our memory before there was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617 and 1659. Finally, in 1662, even in the North of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, trees flowered in February, and outdoor bouquets were showered on the newspaper offices without number. It seems but as yesterday. Coming to later dates, the winters of 1846-47, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as very mild.—*New London Telegram.*

Poetry and Prose.

When twilight droops its dusky wings
across the portals of the ebbing day, so to speak, the sentimental husband loves to fold his little wife to his heart and fondly imagine that she too feels all the poetry of the hour and longs to enjoy the silent communion it invites. But too often she doesn't, and, disengaging herself from the uncomfortable position, merely observes: "George, dear, I don't think the buckwheat cakes had enough yeast in them this morning."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John A. Dilworth, T. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
d48 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
81 225 LIBERTY STREET.

GLASS SHADES
FOR WAX WORK, &C.
Prices greatly reduced.
J. F. SMITH, SON & CO.
180 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEVS, Proprietor

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
OFFER TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
A large and complete lock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
110 Market St

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10. 1877.

New Goods and Novelties Much Under Value,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Per Steamer "Illinois" we are in receipt of our first invoice this month of importations of European Goods, purchased under the most auspicious circumstances, which will be opened THIS MORNING, and to which we invite the attention of patrons, as we shall be prepared to offer a line of Scotch and Irish Linens, Damasks, Towels, Towellings, Hadder Tablings and Napkins to match, Black Alpacas, &c., at considerable less than usual prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS NOW ON OUR COUNTERS:

At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Bleached Shirtings.
At 12½c 4-4 "Wamsutta" Fine Bleached Shirting.
At 6¼ and 7c, Fine Bleached Shirting Muslins.
At 9 and 9½c, Special good value in Soft-finish Shirtings.
At 7½ and 8½c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 7 and 8c, extra heavy Standard Sheetings.
At 12½c, 5-4, heavy Bleached Pillow Case Muslin.
At 25c, 11-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins.
At 18½c, Children's All-linen Slips and Aprons, worth 50c.
At 37½c up, Fancy Real Applique Lace Tidies, all sizes, worth $1.00 to $2.50.
At 37½c, Special bargain in Woven Undershirts for Ladies, full size.
At 25c, Embroidered End Silk Ties, worth $1.

NEW FLANNELS.

At 12½c, Extra heavy Dark Gray Twilled Flannels.
At 16c, Blue Gray Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 20½c up, Good heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 50c, Double Faced heavy Black Waterproof.

DRESS GOODS.

At 10 and 12½c, New Seasonable Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Best styles Wool Tycoon Reppe.
At 25 to 50c, Beautiful line Desirable Dress Goods, much less than usual value.
At 25c, Opened To-day, a line of Black Alpacas, of a new make, of superior lustre and quality.

BLACK AND COLOLED CASHMERES.

At 18¾ and 25c, Bargains in Colored Cashmeres.
At 29, 33 and 37½c, Fine Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 50c to $3.50, Special value in Cashmeres.
At 50c to $1.50, Special value in Colored Cashmeres.
The very best possible value in our large and complete lines of Black and Colored Silks, which are now specially attractive.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

At prices much less than usual, we offer a large assortment Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, including Real and Imitation Seal Goods.

LADIES' LONG SACQUES.

At $1.50, Ladies' Wool Beaver Sacques.
At $2, Ladies' heavy Beaver Sacques.
At $2.50, Ladies' Long Beaver Sacques.
At $3, Ladies' Long Diagonal Cloth Sacques.
At $4.50, Ladies' Fur Trimmed, Long Shape Diagonal Cloth Sacques.
At $5 and $8.00, extra bargains in Matalasse, Beaver, Basket and Chinchilla Sacques, Silk and Fur Trimmed.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Ready-made Winter Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Overshoes, Arctics, all sizes and grades, at lowest prices.
Ladies' Merino, Scarlet and Muslin Underwear, Suits, Costumes, Overdresses, &c., &c.
At 31c to $1.50 per one-half dozen, Ladies' Ribbed Balmoral Hose, new colors, and Merino, special bargains.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BARGAINS UNSURPASSED.

Four Spools for 12c of O. N. T. or Ashworth's Best Machine Cotton.
At $1, a large size Cardigan Jacket, sold usually and all sizes at $1.50.
At $1 25, Cardigan Jackets, worth fully $1 75.
At 12½c, very large Red Handkerchiefs, for Gents.
At 20c or $1.00 per one-half dozen, 7-8 square White Linen Handkerchiefs, for Gents, an extra bargain.
At 25c or $1 20 per one-half dozen, very fine all-Linen Handkerchiefs.
At 18¾c or 87½c per one-half dozen, all-Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 10 and 12½c, full size Shirt Fronts.
At 15c or 80c per one-half dozen, Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose.
At 10c up, Gents' Woolen Scarfs.
At 12½c or 68c per one-half dozen, Gents' Fine Balmoral Socks.
At 25c, worth 37½c, Gents' Real Shetland Socks.
At 8c per box, or two for 15c, Gents' Linen Faced Paper Collars.
At 3c, heavy Gray Ribbed Undershirts, would be cheap at 75c.

NEW NOVELTIES DAILY.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

At 12½c, White and Colored Aprons.
At 12½c, No. 30 Twilled Silk Ribbons, in none but the leading colors.
At 12½c, Black Silk Windsor Ties.
At 50c, Black Lace Ties, Silk Embroidered, worth 75c.
At 62½c, Cardinal and Blue Ties, worth 87½c.
At $1, Net and Cardinal Silk Ties, worth 37½c.
At 31c up, wide bordered Silk Handkerchiefs.
At 75c, Misses' Chinchilla Leggins, worth $1.50.

NEW MILINERY GOODS.

At 10c, Ladies' Velvet Trimmed Hats, worth 75c.
At 12½c, best Wool Felt Hats.
At 25c, Ladies' Wool Felt Trimmed Hats.
At 50c to $1.50, Trimmed Hats, worth from $1 to $4.
At 12½c, a lot of Fancy Wings, worth 37½c.
At 15c, special bargains in Ladies' Hemmed-stitched Handkerchiefs, worth 18¾c.
A beautiful line of new Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, at much less than usual prices.
A few Woolen and Beaded Fringes and Gimps, offered at

SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS.

The above will be found well worthy the examination of patrons. Further announcement of Special bargains in this paper on Saturday. Our stock is full, complete and fresh, and New Goods arriving daily in all Departments of the House.

1877—JANUARY 10th.—SPECIAL SALE OF Hamburg Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.
The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
NEW AND FRESH.

For Saturday's Sales, (Dec. 23.)
Men's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Men's Kid, Cloth and Calf Gloves.
Men's Ties, Bows and Scarfs.
Men's Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.
Ladies' Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Ties, Bows and Sets.
Ladies' Pocket Books.
Misses' Embroidered Sets.
Children's Handkerchiefs and Collars.
J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
565 PITTSBURGH.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

WINDOW GLASS, &C.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avennues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS,
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

1877—JANUARY 10th.—SPECIAL SALE OF Hamburg Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
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The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

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CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 12, 1877.

Yesterday at noon began what may prove a break up storm,—a downfall of rain which, if it continues, will swell the rivers, and melt the snow and ice. It had the effect of limiting active business to the morning hours. Nothing special developed, however. In financial matters the aspect presents no new features. The demand for loans is about as usual, and business needs are singularly light for the season. At all the banks there is a complaint of the small amount of paper offering, whilst the unsettled condition of the stock market curtails the demand for money for speculative purposes. Rates yesterday ranged from 7@9 per cent., according to collaterals, and first-class paper having about sixty days to mature, was taken at about the same range at the banks, and at 7@9 per cent. among the note brokers. There is great caution in scrutinizing signatures and securities generally. Our real estate market continues exceedingly dull, little property offering, because of the absence of a market. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the first of January for us to know the tendency of rents, but the average rates will not probably improve.

GOOD BANK ACCOUNTS.

We are very often asked what may be considered a good bank account—good, looked at from a banker's standpoint. It may be well to state, in the first place, in considering this interesting question, that all experienced managers of banks readily concede that a large number of what are termed moderate or small accounts are much more valuable to a bank than a small number of large accounts. We have known a bank with six or seven hundred deposit accounts, the average of whose balances was two or three thousand dollars each, to keep the even tenor of its way, year in and year out, through seasons of dullness and seasons of great activity, with infinitely less trouble than other banks having a far greater number of what some might term first class accounts—accounts which would show, perhaps, a balance of $100,000 this week, and be down to nothing the next week. The merchant who does a snug business, and keeps with his bank a steady balance of two or three thousand dollars, may have a right to consider his account a very good one. Perhaps the matter may be better understood if we mention some of the characteristics of a poor bank account—or rather some of the characteristics of a bank account which are always objectionable:

1.—Over drawing, either intentionally or through a blunder, is always an annoyance.

2.—Making deposits late.

3.—Depending as cash drafts on widely distant points, and expecting immediate credit for them, without charge.

4.—Careless habits in the way of drawing checks and keeping check books.

5.—Neglect to bring pass books at the proper time for recording deposits or balancing accounts.

6.—Steady applications for discount accommodations out of all proportion to the balances left with the bank.

SCARCITY OF SMALL CHANGE.

While there is not much said upon the subject, a great scarcity of small change is nevertheless a conceded fact. The small paper currency is steadily lessening, and the silver coin that should be ready to take its place is not at hand. The banks feel this inconvenience as much as do the small dealers, and, like them, are forced to the specie dealers to procure the necessary supply to answer their daily wants, at a cost of a premium of about 1 per cent. in exchange for currency—greenbacks and bank notes. The cause of the scarcity of small silver coins is that the mint cannot coin them nearly so fast as desired, and the cause of the scarcity of small paper issue is that the Treasury is not prepared to issue as they wear out and become too dilapidated for further circulation. The inconvenience is increasing, and the charge which it imposes upon the uses of small change, in having to daily buy it, is becoming of such dimensions as to be really onerous—a tax that is unwarranted, and ought to be remedied either by immediately increasing the small silver coins or the printing of more small paper money. If the Treasury has the power to make either more plenty it should use that power at once; if it has not the power it should promptly give notice of the fact to Congress. Delay should not be permitted to aggravate existing trouble.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANKS.

The savings banks deposits in Massachusetts for 1876 were $243,340,732.66, an increase of $5,491,789.45 over 1875. The total deposits were $49,776,771.08 during the year, and the excess of withdrawals over deposits was $2,343,752.94. In deposits the increase in twelve months has only been equal to the interest on the deposits of 1875 at 2½ per cent. in other words, 3¾ per cent. of the interest has been drawn out by depositors—provided we call 6 per cent. the true rate of interest. It is probable, however, that the rate was no more than 5 per cent., of which nearly half was allowed to remain in the banks. The surplus fund has also risen to $5,238,000, making a total of savings banks funds equal to $248,578,817,—by this time, say $250,000,000 on this form of capital.

RELIEVING THE BANKS.

The bill introduced into the House of Congress by Mr. Willis, of New York, with reference to relieving national banks from certain taxation, and which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, declares the purpose and intention of section 5219 of the Revised Statutes to be that "no taxes shall be imposed upon shares of national banks by State Legislatures or authorities at a greater rate of tax nor larger valuation than the rate imposed and valuation put upon other personal and real property in the hands of individual citizens of the respective States, and to be entitled to the same privileges and exemptions with respect to taxation as other personal property."

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

6-20's 1865 coupons	114¾	10-40's	114¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	113¾	10-40's	114¾
" 1865	108½	Currency 6's	121½
" 1867 new	108½	5-20's new	108½
5-20's 1867	112	10-40's coupons	113½

RAILWAYS.			
N.Y. Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	7
Erie	9¾	Ohio & Miss. pref.	25
L. Shore	62¾	Toledo & Wabash	6
C. C. & I. C.	8¾	Harlem	137
St. Paul	39½	Adams Express	102
Do. Pref	51¾	American Express	57¾
Lake Shore	84¾	U. S. Express	53½
Del. Central	67¾	W. Fargo & Co.	82½
Northwestern com	35½	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref	56	Fort Wayne	100¾
Rock Island	100¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14¾
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	22¾	Iron Mountain	14
Western Union Tel.	73½	C. & Alton	95¾
Ontario, L. & W.	17¾	Del. & Hudson	

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R.	61	Cen. Trans(B)	18
Reading ($)	19¾	Empire do. (B)	43
Ill. Cen. R.	91	Mich. S. & N. I.	90¾
Cal. Creek (B)	8¾	P. C. & St. L's (B	48
Lehigh Valley (B)	49¾	N. Pacific bonds	81
A. V. Income	46		

NEW YORK, January 11, 1877.

Money was mainly 5@6, closing at 3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $288,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $637,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Sterling was dull at 483@486. Gold opened and closed at 106, with sales in the interim at 106¾. The carrying rates were 6 to 4. Silver at London is unchanged. Here silver bars are $1.13½ bid greenbacks and $1.24 bid gold; silver coin $1.24½ bid. Governments were active and steady. Railroad bonds were generally firm. State securities were better for Tennessee old. The rest were steady. Stocks were irregular, and with but few exceptions lower. Illinois Central fluctuated between 65 and 62½, closing at the latter price, and there was a difference of ½@1 between cash and regular. New Jersey Central declined 1 per cent. Western Union was well sustained. The transactions were only 67,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Western Union, 5,000 St. Pauls, 11,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 New Jersey Central, and 5,000 Illinois Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 113½; 5-20s '65, 108¾; do. '65 new, 109¾; do. '67, 112; do. '68, 112¾; new 5s, 111½; new 4½s, 107½; 10-40s, 112¾; do., coupons, 112¾; currency 6s, 121½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 45½; do. new, 43¾; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 73½; Quicksilver, 15; do preferred, 30½; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 6½; do. preferred, 7; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 88; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 55½; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 123; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 65½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwestern Common, 35½; do preferred, 56; C. C. C. & I., 88; New Jersey Central, 35½; Rock Island, 100½; St. Paul, 19½; do. preferred, 51½; Toledo & Wabash, 6; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3½; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 7; Delaware & Lackawanna, 76½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15 5-8; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burington & Quincy, 173; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 103; Union Pacific land grants, 101½; Union Pacific sinking fund, 94¾.

LONDON, January 11.—Business on the Stock Exchange is lifeless, pending news from to-day's meeting of the conference. Continued wet weather also depresses all kinds of business. The prevailing opinion is there will not be war, even if the conference breaks up. The exceptional strength of consols is due to the cheapness of money and a growing feeling that whatever Russia and Turkey may do, England will not be embroiled. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £70,000 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 44¾ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn on balance to-day was £198,000. Consols, 95 3-16; 5-20s '65, 105; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, January 11.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased nearly 10,000,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 106f 40c.

FRANKFORT, January 11.—U. S. new 5s, 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 11, 1877.

The leading markets are more active as compared with last month, although there is still room for improvement. Flour and Wheat continue very firm, and the same is true of Coffee. Provisions ease but not quotably lower. We can report a very fair trade in produce, but with the exception of Eggs which are higher, prices remain unchanged.

APPLES—The receipts by commission men continue light, but farmers from the adjoining country are bringing in enough to keep up the supply, and prices are no better; $1a1.50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 38a40c ₱ gallon in kegs, and slow in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6a6½c; choice brush that will work up, 8a8½; choice covers 4½a5c; choice inside and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 3a4; crooked, 2½a3, as to color and quality.

BEANS—Still quoted at $1.75a2 per bu to the wholesale trade, and $2 to the jobbing way, the outside figure for prime new crop navies.

BUTTER—The arrivals appear to be slacking off somewhat, but the supply is still considerably in excess of present wants, and prices are no better. Prime to choice rolls, 22a25c; medium to good do., 18a20; fair to good solid packed, 15a18; common, 8a10. The impression prevails to some extent that Butter will be good property in the course of a few weeks, or after the country roads break up.

BROOMS—There is a continued fair trade, although orders are not coming forward as freely as they did last month. We continue to quote 'Unique' factory as follows:

Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish		4 strings, weigh 2	$4 75
No 1	extra Parlor	do.	do	4	4 25
No 4	do.	do.	3	do	3 75
No 3	do.	do.	2	do	3 25
No 5	carpet	do.	4	do	4 00
No 4	carpet	do.	3	do	3 50
No 3	carpet	do.	2	do	3 00
No 2	Hurl Painted Brace		3	do	3 25
No 5	Hurl	Velvet	3	do	3 75
No 4	Hurl	do.	3	do	3 50
No 3	Hurl	Brace	2	do	3 00
No 2	Hurl—plain handle		2	do	2 75
No 1	Hurl	do	2	do	2 50

Hotel, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hard-wood) plain 3x4 4 do. ..... 24 to 26 | 7 to 8

Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet .. 1 50a1 75
Do. Brace 1 75a2 00
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain 1 50a2 25
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel. 1 80a1 75
Do. do. do. do. plain. 2 25a1 50
Misses (Velvet. 2 25

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is no improvement to report in the demand, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no recent change

MANILLA ROPE.

⅜ inch diameter and upwards	15½	cts. per lb
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾	"
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾	"
Hay, stave and leather twine	19¾	"

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES

Wrister laid	15¾	cts. per lb
" " Bolt Rope Yarns	18¾	"
Sand Pump Rope	18¾	"

SISAL ROPE

⅜ inch diameter and upward	11¾	cts. per lb
⅜ inch diameter	12¾	"
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾	"
Hay, spoke and leather twine	13¾	"
Tarred rope	11¾	"

CANNED GOODS—Following are the current jobbing rates:

3 lb Peaches	$2 25	2 lb Pears	$2 00
3 lb Pie Peaches	1 90	2 lb White Corn	2 00
2 lb Blackberries	1 50	2 lb Tomatoes	1 90
2 lb Strawberries	1 75	2 lb Lima Beans	1 90
2 lb Raspberries	2 00	2 lb Peas	1 90
2 lb Whortleberries	2 00	2 lb Cherries	2 00
2 lb Raspberries	2 00		

COOPERAGE—Oil Barrel cooperage in light supply and prices are firm and advancing. Circled Heading, 23c per set; Jointed staves, $34; best Indiana bucked and ended, $22; sawed square Heading, $45 per m for dry and $40a42½ for green. Oil Barrels dull and lower; city make, $1.40.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Cements are firmer in consequence of advanced rail freights. Portland, $3½ ₱ bbl; Rosendale, $2.75; Youghiogheny, $1.75; Mills & Co.'s, $2; Louisville, $2. Calcined Plaster —French's, $4; New York, $4.50. Land Plaster, $3. White Lime, $1.35a1.50.

CRANBERRIES—$9a11 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory reported steady at 14a14½c to wholesale buyers and 15a15½ in a jobbing way. Fancy brands quoted at 18 for Young America and 17 for Nutmeg.

CIDER—Very dull; quoted nominally at $3a4 per bbl—barrels included.

CRANBERRIES—Are firm and higher; we now quote at $9a11 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no demand deserving of the name, and prices are nomipal at 4a5c for Apples and 10a12c for Peaches.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½a4 cents.

DRIED PEAS—$1.50a1.75 ₱ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—Higher; 7¾a8c.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is almost exhausted, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at 34a36c. Pickeled steady at 22a25c.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 35a55c.

FLOUR—The market continues very firm, although there has been no further advance in prices. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $7.25a7.50; ambers, $7.75a8; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8.50a9.50. It is worthy of notice that Flour is cheaper here relatively than at the source of supply. Rye flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market continues very firm, although there has been no further advance on Roasted. Refined sugars are easier, and some of the refiners have reduced prices an eighth of a cent. We have had no advices from New Orleans for a day or two, but it is fair to presume there has been no change in prices for Sugar or Molasses. The stock of Molasses in this market is very much reduced, but there does not appear to be much inquiry for either Molasses or Syrups.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13¾	Standard A	11¾a12
Crushed	13¾a	Standard B	11¾a11¾
Granulated	13¾	Standard C, (1)	11¾a11¾
Powdered	13 a	Y. D.	9¾a10¾

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	28	Best	29
Prime	25	Second Grade	28
Fair	24	Third Grade	26
Java	32	Java	36

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	55	65	Fair	50	55
Prime	45	50	Common	40	45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	65a66c
Prime new crop N. O	55a56c
Fair new crop N. O	45a50c

GRAIN—The arrivals and offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and with a steady milling demand, prices are still tending upward; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red may be quoted at $1.45a1.65; do. amber and white, $1.47a1.50. Both the Cincinnati and Chicago markets are up higher than at any time yet. The Corn market is dull, and with a fair supply prices are easy but unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40. Ear Corn is again firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, but as yet no higher; quoted at 36a38c on track. Shelled Corn is also firmer for the same reason; quotable at 35a36 on track, as to quality. Rye continues quiet and unchanged; 75c. Little or no movement in Barley.

HAY—Loose selling from country wagons at $14a17. Baled (by track) quoted at $13a15, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Bran is scarce, and with considerable inquiry, prices are higher; we now quote at $13a15 per ton on track. Seconds and Shipstuffs, $16a18. Middlings and Chopped Feed, $17a21, as to quality.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, 9¾ ₱; W. Alexander & Co do, 9¾; No. 1, 7¾a8½; No. 2, 6¾a7; White winter miners, 8¼a8½; yellow, 6¾a7; coals, Carbon quoted at 21½ cents to the wholesale trade, and 19½c additional in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry, but the supply is small and prices are still maintained; $1.50 a2.50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—There is but little difference between Dressed Chickens and Turkeys; selling at 10a12c. Live Chickens, 40a50c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Selling in a jobbing way at $1.20a1.35 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Trade is only moderate; no change in prices. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday, says of that market: There is no spirit in the trade. Values are too high for buyers, and they are holding off. No consumptive demand, and the trade is diverted to other markets, where purchases can be made at lower rates. Rates here are easier, and Bulk and Bacon Shoulders are lower. Packers are unable to offer concessions, owing to the current rates paid for Hogs.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Shoulders Ex S. C	9	Do. ....Hf bbls	13¾
B'fast Bacon S. C	13	Do. ..... bkts	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C	15	Do. 3 lb caddies	14½
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	9½	Do. 5 lb do	14¼
Bacon Should's new	8	Do. 3 lb palls	14¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 50
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$15.50	Do. (kegs)	2 15
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	10c

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 3¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WOODEN WARE—There is a steady demand without any variation in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen			$8 50
No. 2	do		7 50
No. 3	do		6 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz			2 50
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz			2 10
Horse Pails			3 00
Ash Butter Tubs 56 lbs			5 00
Do	Do	25 lbs	4 00
Clothes Pins—₱ box			75
Broom Handles plain per m			17 50
" "	painted		25 00

WHITE LEAD—Regular combination price, 9c ₱ lb for ton lots, and ¼ to 1c additional for smaller lots.

WINDOW GLASS—Discount off western list, 80 per cent, by the car load, and 45 for smaller quantities. Trade is very dull, as it always is at this season of the year.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 11, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	87 cars.	2 cars.	37 cars.	8 cars.
Saturday	68 "	"	21 "	"
Sunday	44 "	5 "	48 "	8 "
Monday	22 "	13 "	22 "	12 "
Tuesday	— "	18 "	28 "	20 "
Wednesday	— "	12 "	11 "	9 "
Thursday	7 "	18 "	17 "	7 "
Total	248 "	114 "	197 "	68 "
Last week	242 "	181 "	159 "	76 "

FREIGHTS.

Freights on live stock from this point eastward were advanced slightly on the 1st inst. The current rates to New York are 25c per cwt for cattle and horses, and 30c for sheep and hogs; to Philadelphia 22½c for all kinds of stock. It was generally supposed there would be an advance about the 1st of the present year, hence it created no surprise, and, in addition, the change was so small, that it has attracted but very little attention.

CATTLE.

As will be observed, the arrivals of local or yard cattle, show quite a large falling off, as compared with the preceding week, and with a diminished supply and an increased demand, the market has been active, and, that too, on an advance of ¼ to ¾ of a cent ₱ lb. The supply in the eastern markets has been light for two or three weeks in succession, the deep snows retarding transportation, and this had considerable to do with the increased demand here, and holders realizing the situation, that the advantages were all in their favor, were not slow to take advantage of the same. Philadelphia buyers complained that prices were too high here this week, yet they bought pretty freely, nevertheless, 65 cars, and we incline to the belief that, taking everything into consideration, they did as well here if not better than they could have done at either Chicago or Buffalo. We therefore do not take as many cattle as last week, 18 against 30 cars, which was owing in part at least to the advanced prices. When we left the yards, there were some 9 or 10 cars remaining unsold, but they would no doubt be picked up before the close of the day; they were held with considerable tenacity, and but for this, would no doubt have been placed up on arrival. The highest price reported was 6¾ delivered in Philadelphia, equal to about 6¾ here. We quote as follows:

Extra 1,300a1,600 steers	6.00a6.25
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers	5.40a5.75
Good 1.100a1,200 steers	4.75a5.25
Stockers 700a900 lbs	3.00a3.75
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3.00a4.00

HOGS.

We have had an increased run during the past week (197 cars against 150 cars the preceding week) and as compared with this day week, prices are ¾ to ¼ lower. On Saturday last the market was considerably depressed, the receipts being large, soft weather and very few buyers, but on Monday there was a better feeling, and since then there has not been much change in prices. To-day the feeling was again weak, the demand having been curtailed somewhat by the soft weather, and if it should continue, with even fair receipts, a decline within the next 24 hours is not improbable. The various grades may be quoted as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs	7.00a7.25
Heavy Smooth Yorkers	6.20a6.30
Light Smooth Yorkers	6.00a6.15
Light Pigs	5.90a6.05
Roughs	5.00a5.50

SHEEP.

The supply on sale, as will be seen, was not quite up to that of the preceding week although somewhat in excess of the demand nevertheless, and prices declined fully 25c ₱ cwt. Shippers having bought quite freely last week, did not buy so many this week, the outlook eastward being less encouraging, and our market—taking everything into consideration—was all that could reasonably be expected. Butchers here say they are selling but very little mutton, and we presume it is the same elsewhere, hence fewer sheep are required; moreover, the demand for this kind of stock is nearly always light at this particular time, and we do not look for any decided improvement in the demand for a few weeks to come. However, if the arrivals should drop down to where they were two weeks ago, prices will no doubt be advanced, but it would not be owing to an increased demand. We quote as follows:

Extra 115a120 lbs	6.00a6.25
Extra 95a100 lbs	5.50a5.75
Prime 85a90 lbs	4.50a4.75
Fair 75a80 lbs	3.75a4.00
Common 70a75 lbs	3.00a3.25

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 11, 1877.

There has been but little change in the situation since the date of our last report; trade hereabouts continues very dull, and there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. Crude was quoted this A. M. at $5.37½ for United certificates, and immediate shipment at $4.75. Refined continues very dull; in fact, there is no movement whatever so far as the export trade is concerned, and all the "Standard" refineries here have been stopped. The price to home trade buyers has been reduced to 24½ by the car load, and 24¾ additional for smaller lots.

Oil Barrels continue very dull, and city make cannot be quoted above $1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignee.	Bbls
S. Craig	Miller o w	544
S. Craig	Star o w	74
Total		618

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Bbls.
American Oil Works...Brough, McK. & Co	3,600
Standard Oil Co.....Warden, F & Co...Balt.	51
Total	2,051

Logging on the Mississippi.

The Mississippi *Lumberman and Manufacturer*, published at Minneapolis, gives the calculation of some of the most experienced lumbermen in that region, who have just returned from an extended trip among the pineries of the Upper Mississippi river. They report snow very light, it having settled away until it will hardly average more than six inches, making logging operations very difficult. They report that not more than half as many logs are banked as at this time last year, and think the cut will be much less than the estimates at the beginning of the season. They visited many camps, and from their observations and the reports which they received, they made up an estimate of the cut on the Mississippi above Rum River from present prospects, which was 76,000,000 feet.

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market.

Horses—Supply light and mostly of common grades. There was a little more life in the market since our last report. Several personal buyers were looking around, those from the south wanting plugs to cheap, smooth, chunky horses, at general range of $125a175. Eastern shippers wanted streaks and a few heavy draft horses at very lowest quotations. All buyers are very close, and will not take stock unless they can make almost their own terms. Even though the demand should be good hereafter country shippers will have to take very low figures.

Mules—Supply fair in number and quality. The demand is a moderate one, by a few southern and Eastern buyers, but not enough to make much show of life. Still there are signs of improvement in demand, though more relating to prices, which continue low down. Quotations for horses and mules unchanged and weak.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	1877. Jan. 7.	1876. Jan. 10.
Wheat	3,429,988	2,437,776
Corn	1,249,669	671,261
Oats	630,214	418,394
Rye	125,774	130,610
Barley	1,112,864	929,756
Total all kinds	6,644,469	3,907,796

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota wheat at 50,779 bu. No. 1 and 248,861 bu No. 2.

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 69,779 bu wheat, 46,379 bu. oats, 26,275 bu rye, 318,731 bu corn, and a decrease of 7,810 bu barley.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The cotton goods market is fairly active and strong, with an upward tendency. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in good demand, and denims active and scarce. Bleached cottons are steady. Fancy and shirting prints are in moderate demand. Men's wear woolens are doing fairly. Flannels and blankets remain quiet. Foreign goods are dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 11, 1877.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Chicago spring $1.30a1.30½; No. 2 $1.26¾; $1.28 February; $1.29¾ March; No. 3 $1.12¼a1.13; rejected 97a99c. Corn dull, weak and lower; 43¾c cash; 44¼c February; rejected 37c. Oats easier; 34½c cash; 35½c February. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firmer at 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled and lower; $17.75a17.80 cash; $17.90a17.92½ February; $18.20a18.22½ March. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; shoulders 6¾c; short rib 8¾c; long clear 9¼c. Lard dull; $11.15a11.20 cash; $11.30 February; $11.50a11.52½ March.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.07.

On call board wheat closed a shade lower; $1.27 7-8 February; $1.09¾ March. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats ½c lower. Pork easier; $18.20 March. Lard easier; $11.25 February; $11.47½ March.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Flour: very moderate demand; export home use unchanged. Rye flour and Corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts 18,000 bush. Rye, Barley and Malt firm. Corn: slightly in buyer's favor; receipts 33,000 bush.; mixed new no grade 56¼a58c; do. steam 57¼a58¾c; yellow steam 57c. Oats quiet, but firm; receipts 27,000 bush.; western mixed and State 40½a50c. Hay and Hops firm. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 19a22½c gold. Sugar firm. Molasses quiet; 48a50c. Rice steady. Rosin easier; $2.45a2.55. Turpentine firm; 31½c. Eggs: western 35a38c. Pork dull; $17.25a18.25. Beef quiet; middles unsettled; l. c. city 9¼c; western to arrive 9¾c. Lard closed quiet; barely steady; prime steam $11.40a11.50. Butter dull; western 14a30c. Cheese firm; 7a14c. Whisky quiet and steady; $1.15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet; 12¼a12½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat: demand light and holders firm; red $1.40a1.45. Corn steady at 44a45c. Oats firmer at 34a39c. Rye easier; 81½a82c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $17.85a18. Lard firm; steam 11a11¼c; kettle 11¾a12c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 6¼a6¾a8¾a8¾c; short ribs 9a10c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Green meats dull and lower; shoulders 6½c; short rib 8 1-2a8¾c. Hams: 9½a9½c. Whisky active and lower; $1.05. Butter dull and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 11.—Refined petroleum 19¼a19¾d.

ANTWERP, January 11.—Refined petroleum 50f.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton dull; 7a7¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; American 5,250. California white wheat, average 10s 11d@11s 1d; Club 11s 2d@11s 7d; red western spring 10s@10s 9d; winter 10s 4d@10s 8d. Flour 24s@26s. Corn 26¾s. Oats 3s3½d. Barley 3s¼. Pork 71s. Refined petroleum 19¼d; spirits 13s 1¾d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—Flour: fair demand. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago $1.35 a1.38. Corn active and firmer; western mixed new 58c. Oats in fair demand at 33a38c. Rye nominal. Cloverseed dull; $14@14.15. Pork dull; $18.75. Lard dull; 11 3-4a12c. Bulk shoulders 7 1-4c; clear rib 9 1-2c. Bacon: shoulders 8a8 1-4c; clear rib 10 3-4c. Butter dull and unchanged. Coffee strong, but unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 12¾a12¾c; refined nominally 27c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Cloverseed $14,50a15. Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $7a7.50. Wheat scarce and in good demand; western red $1,42; amber $1,32a1,37. Rye firm; 78a80c. Corn steady; yellow 55a57c. Oats firm; western mixed 30a42c. Whisky: western sold $1,13. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county extra 32a33c; firsts 27a30c; western extra 25a27c; firsts 21a22c. Cheese firm; 13¾a14¼c. Eggs: western fresh 38a42c.

Louisville

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour steady and active; extra $4,50a5,00; family $5,50a6,00; fancy $7a8,00. Corn steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; red $1,28a1,32. Oats firm; rye unchanged. Pork firm at $18a18,25. Bulk meats and bacon dull and nominal. Lard nominal; terce 12c; keg 12¼c. Whisky firm at $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 11.—Flour steady. Wheat: demand active; No. 3 white Wabash $1,39; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1,29; extra white Michigan $1,44; amber Michigan $1,43½ sell February; No. 2 amber $1,26. Corn steady; high mixed 44¼c; No. 2 44c; rejected 43¼c. Oats firmer; white 39c; Michigan 36c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Flour dull; double extra $6,75a7,00; treble $7,25a8,25. Bulk meats; jobbing 7¾a9¾a10c. Sugar quiet; common 7¼a7¾c; fair to good fair 7¾a8c; fully fair to prime 8¼c. Molasses quiet; common 35c; prime to choice 43a50c; centrifugal 25a27c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,30¾; No. 2 $1,28¾; No. 3 $1,18. Corn less firm; No. 2 nominally 43¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 34c. Rye steady; No. 1 74¼c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 84c; No. 3 80c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 11. — Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,36; No. 2 red Walnah $1,45; extra white Michigan $1,65. Corn: western mixed 58c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 11. — Flour: demand steady; Minnesota family $6,50a7,50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 63a66c. Oats firm; No. 1 white 40c; No. 2 and No. 1 mixed 36a38c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 33a34c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Cotton easier; middling 12¾c; sales 1,500 bales; receipts 900; shipments 1,500. Others unchanged.

WILMINGTON, January 11.—Spirits and turpentine firm at 44c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, January 11.—The *Derrick* says the opening sales were at $3,58¾, from which point it shortly advanced to $3,61¾, dropped to $3,56¾, and advanced to $3,58¾, and hung at about $3,56¼ at noon. The first sales after dinner were at $3,55, from which it declined to $3,52½a3,53¾ throughout the greater part of the afternoon. Shortly before the close it advanced to $3,56¼, but declined before 6 P. M., and closed at $3,54¾, at which the final sales were made. Shippers are doing but little, and the daily average for the month is about 20,000 barrels. A fair quotation this afternoon would be $3,70, at which there were some offerings; sales of 66,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Petroleum is neglected, yet prices are without change, there being no pressure to sell. We quote New

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

Rising and higher barometer, brisk and high northerly winds, decidedly colder, cloudy weather, with snow and rain, succeeded by clearing weather, are indicated for to-day.

Health Officer Hoch Re-elected.

The Allegheny Health Committee met last evening, Mr. James Orr presiding, for the purpose of electing a Health Officer to serve for the next fifteen months. The following candidates were nominated: C. Hoch, Michael Lynch, John Graham, Jas. Robinson, Alderman C. D. Smith and Jas. M. Steele. On the second ballot Dr. Hoch was elected. The committee then agreed to ask Councils for an appropriation of $3,000 to meet the expenses of this department during the year.

Free Dispensary.

The following is the report of the operations during December at the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, No. 265 Penn avenue:

General Department—Number of attendances, 741; number of prescriptions issued, 1,189.

Eye and Ear Department—Number of attendances, 148; number of prescriptions issued, 172.

Total number of attendances for the month, 889; total number of prescriptions issued during the month, 1,331.

H. MECKELSBURG, Secretary.

Arm Crushed.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Clark, who is the agent of a Bible publishing company, fell while walking between the railroad tracks on Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny. He threw one of his arms over a rail, and a passing train crushed it so that it had to be amputated. He was removed to his home, No. 331 Washington avenue, where Dr. Buchanan performed the amputation, assisted by Drs. Voight and Mabon. Mr. Clark is sixty-seven years of age, and his injury is considered very serious.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Man's Body Strewn a Distance of a Mile on the Railroad Track.

An accident of a horrible nature took place at Wilkinsburg last evening. Mr. John Hamlet, a resident of that place, stepped off the accommodation, about 6 o'clock, upon a track on which a coal train had just passed. Unfortunately a portion of this train had broken loose, and coming on with the momentum it had obtained from the train, struck Mr. Hamlet before he was aware of his danger. His death was possibly instantaneous, as his body was horribly mangled, portions of it being strewn along the road from the place where he was struck to Farrens station,—where the cars were stopped—a distance of a mile.

The mutilated fragments were not discovered until about seven o'clock, when they were gathered up, brought to the city, and removed to Devore's undertaking establishment on Grant street.

Mr. Hamlett was connected with Mr. John Brant in the wholesale leather business on Liberty street. He leaves a wife and family in Wilkinsburg.

The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the remains this morning, after which they will be removed to his late residence in Wilkinsburg.

A PROSPEROUS COMPANY.

How Oil had Enriched the Columbia Stockholders—Their Annual Meeting.

The Columbia Oil Company stockholders held their fifteenth annual meeting yesterday, at the office on Sixth street. The books of the Treasurer showed that the production of oil last year was 127,693 barrels, a daily average of 400 barrels. The cost of production was 87½ cents per barrel. The oil was sold at $3.05. The production of the Columbia farm up to January 1, 1877, was 2,128,707 barrels. The amount of dividends paid by the company to date is $3,792,600. The question of erecting a refinery to work up the product of the company was debated, and finally disposed of by the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to act in connection with the Board of Directors, to consider the propriety of making provision for refining of the company's oil, either by building a refining capacity or otherwise, if in their judgment, they deem that the company's interest will be enhanced thereby, and to report their action to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders to be held on the 25th inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. Edward Gregg and Robert McKnight were appointed to act with the Directors. Another resolution was adopted authorizing the Board of Directors to secure *additional production* and territory either by lease or purchase. The following Directors were chosen: D. A. Stewart, President; Rateman Goe, David Richey, August Hartje, W. A. Shreve, Alexander Pitcairn and David Aiken, Jr.

RAILROAD MISHAPS.

Cold and Wet—Eight Accidents in One Day.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: "If there is any class of employees to be sympathized with more than another, it is the freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This applies particularly to those engaged between East Conemaugh and Altoona, for their duties are so responsible in keeping their trains in check when passing down the steep grades that they are required to be constantly at their posts. Then, after eastward-bound trains reach the east end of the tunnel at Gallitzin it devolves upon these men to climb along the decks of several cars, so as to tighten a sufficient number of brakes to prevent the momentum from becoming too great. It can be imagined that the unfortunates who were compelled to be on duty Tuesday night had a very rough experience. The cold was intense down here in the valley, but up along the mountains the mercury would be searching away down toward the bottom of the tube."

Wednesday in Pittsburgh and vicinity was a hard day on employes. George Fredericks was killed at Brinton, his body being dragged for 200 yards after he dropped through the bridge over Little Creek. He was 45 years old, married but without children.

On the Pennsylvania roads, in addition to the above, Conductor Beckman had his arm crushed by being caught between the bumpers, and his brakeman lost three fingers. Conductor Beck lost a thumb, Conductor Miller three fingers, Fireman Burns two fingers, and Brakeman Mundy, of the Union Depot, had a hand crushed. On the P. V. & C. road brakeman Thomas Cain had a hand badly crushed, while coupling cars at the head of Seventh street, South Side. Certainly enough mishaps for one day.

PHILANTHROPIC WORK.

The Distribution of Tracts in Allegheny Last Year.

The Ladies' Tract Society of Allegheny performed a good work last year. Its thirty-third annual report has just been issued by Mrs. R. S. Hays, the Secretary, showing that it has circulated 158,000 pages of "Glad Tidings" and "Centennial Voice" in the English language, 45,000 pages of German tracts, 20,400 English messengers and 4,800 German messengers; also Bohemian, Swedish and French tracts; 10,335 visits have been made and many children gathered into the Sabbath School. This reading matter has been carried into tenement houses, to the neglected and careless, who are not reached in any other way, and to the homes of God's poor, who in these depressed times, because of their poverty, are deprived of the privileges of the church and Sabbath. The report of Miss M. Herron, Treasurer, shows the receipts during the year to have been: Annual collections, $30; monthly collections, $310.08, subscriptions, $151.25; total, $491.33. The following are the officers and managers for 1877: President, Mrs. Hays; Vice-President, Mrs. Magoffin; Secretary, Mrs. R. S. Hays; Assistant Secreary, Mrs. T. McFadden, Jr.; Treasurer, M. Herron; Managers, Miss M. Bryan, Mrs. Dr. Jacobus, Miss S. Paul, Mrs. E. G. Cochrane, Miss M. Pressly, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. A. C. Patterson, Miss M. Whitten, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Dr. Coffee, Miss Orr, Mrs. T. McCance, Mrs. A. M. Bryan, Mrs. C. A. Dudley, Miss M. Gray, Miss L. Clark, Miss Phelps, Mrs. G. Kelly, Mrs. W. Nelson, Miss M. Pattinson. Committee for arranging packages for monthly distribution, Miss Pressly, Miss Phelps, Miss Logan, Miss Alston.

Restaurants.

No restaurant ever became famous that did not provide good bread for its patrons, and many of the very best in the country owe their success to the quality of their bread.

The following restaurants are now using *Marvin's Fancy French Breads*, thereby showing their desire to furnish the best—not the *lowest priced*—as the flour we use cost 50 per cent. more than is put into any other bread in the city, and is kept by very few grocers:

G. Mann, 92 Fifth avenue.
Iron City Club, 116 to 120 Smithfield street.
George Reineman, 38 Diamond street.
E. Reineman & Son, 57 Smithfield street.
Reineman, 127 Wood street.
Reineman, corner Penn and Sixth streets.
John Roth, 26 Diamond Square.
Stahlman's, 49 and 51 Diamond street.
St. Nicholas Hotel, corner Grant street and Fourth avenue.
Fourth Avenue Dining Saloon, Fahnestock's Building.
Kittners, 140 Liberty street.
Inghams, 27 Sixth street.
Kolbeckers, 28 Sixth street.

Any omissions in above list will be corrected when advised.

S. S. MARVIN & CO.,
91 and 93 Liberty street, and 18 Fifth ave.

A WAY TO GET RICH.

A Petty Coal Thief Who Loans Money.

For some time past the Pennsylvania Railroad authorities have been greatly troubled by petty thieves stealing coal from cars left standing on the track. On Tuesday a car containing eleven tons intended for the Allegheny Valley Railroad shops was left standing on the track just above Twenty-second street all day. By yesterday over one-half, or nearly two-thirds of the load was gone, having been carried away by thieves. Detective Furlong, in order to stop the annoyance as well as loss, worked up the case, and yesterday afternoon arrested as one of the parties a woman named Mary D. Kelly, wife of Patrick Kelly. She was given a hearing before the Mayor last evening and held in $300 bail for court. At the hearing it was proven that she was carrying coal from the car all day. She admitted that she had taken several bucketsful, but said she had done so because a man told her the car was left there for the poor. But unfortunately for her it was discovered that she could not be greatly in want. In fact her husband is worth $5,000 or $8,000, and only recently loaned at high interest to a city firm $1,500. Besides he has constant employment at a good salary. It would not be a very difficult matter for anyone to get rich upon Mrs. Kelly's plan, and the Mayor therefore concluded to give her operations a check.

The railroad company is determined to put a stop to the robbery of their cars, and to that end detective Furlong is now working with good prospects of success.

"INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH."

A Workman Drawn Through the Rolls at the Black Diamond Steel Works.

A shocking accident, resulting in the instand death of Mr. George Caughey, occurred at the Black Diamond Steel Works, of Messrs. Park, Bros. & Co., yesterday morning. Mr. Caughey, who has been employed in the mill for over eight years, was engaged in greasing the "necks" of the bar rolls, at which he was working, using for the purpose a wad of cotton waste fastened on the end of a three-eighths round iron rod, thirty inches in length. When last seen alive by any one he was standing on the "safe" side of the rolls, but for some purpose reached over the couplings and spindles, when it is presumed his heavy knit blouse was caught in the couplings, and the unfortunate man drawn through between the spindles and couplings. The space through which the body passed is not over three inches, and consequently death resulted instantly. The head and body were of course terribly crushed in passing through so small a space, but the features not greatly disfigured.

Mr. Caughey lived on Main street, Sixteenth ward, was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. He had been in the employ of Messrs. Park, Brothers & Co., for the past eight years, was a man of exemplary conduct, temperate and industrious habits, and highly esteemed as a Christian. The terrible death caused deep sorrow among his fellow workmen, and is deeply deplored by his employers as well as all those who knew him or were acquainted. Coroner Thomas was notified of the occurrence, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the body. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

WHEN WILL IT COME?

Mr. Grier's Promised Statement Not Forgotten—Invitations to be Issued.

The general interest aroused by the return of Mr. Robert Grier has somewhat subsided since his retirement to the seclusion of a private office, where he is daily engaged wrestling with the books of the Nation Trust Company, and applying all his accumulated knowledge in the straightening of bank accounts to the task of straightening out the ledgers of this particular institution so that they can look a stockholder in the face and not blush at being the unintentional and passive instrument of fraud and deception. The newspaper reporters, the dignified and austere representatives of the public, are awaiting with judicious, or judicial calmness, whichever you please, Mr. Grier's promised statement. They have not forgotten that it is to be made, although in the densest ignorance as to when the unburthening will take place. The writer yesterday asked Mr. Grier's attorney about what time he thought Mr. Grier's explanation would be given, and the supposed tornado slumbering between the peaceful pages of the Nation Trust Company's books let loose. The gentleman replied that he knew, but will know anything more about it than his interrogator. The taking of the statement would be a legal proceeding, but he was unable to say anything about the time when it would be heard. "Would it be public?" asked the reporter. "It will be public to those who receive invitations," responded Mr. Shiras, "and you will doubtless be among the number. That was eminently satisfactory so far as it went, though it would have been much more so, and would have consigned all fears to the grave, if he had used the word "undoubtedly" instead of "doubtless." Mr. Shiras is a man of very busy, he was "bull-dozing" Judge Kirkpatrick in the back room, so the reporter expressed his obligations and withdrew.

LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS.

Important Ruling in a Case for Damages.

In the case of Gordon and wife vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operating the West. Penn. Railroad, an important question was raised by defendant's counsel and ruled by Judge Sterrett. The action was to recover damages from the company for injuries to plaintiff's property, resulting from the construction of a culvert under the railroad track, by which the water was turned on to the plaintiff's premises and ran into his cellar, destroying the walls. When the plaintiff's testimony was concluded defendant's counsel moved for a non suit, for the reason that the evidence did not entitle him to a recovery. Mr. Hampton, in support of the motion, made an able argument, the main points in which were that the company, defendant, had purchased the road bed or right of way, formerly the canal, from the State, and stood in the same position as the State did. The property was originally taken by the State by right of eminent domain, and it held a fee simple interest in it. At the time the property was taken damages were assessed and paid on the property now claimed to be injured, and that award indemnified the owner against all future loss. The culvert was an absolute necessity and only turned the water into its original channel. The railroad was a public highway and the company not only had a right but was bound to keep its track in good condition.

Mr. Barton for plaintiff held that the company was liable for consequential damages, and dealt in toto the position taken by Mr. Hampton.

The Court held that the company stood in the same position as the State, and was not liable for damages. The Judge said that his impression had just been the other way, until he had examined the authorities. A New York case was referred to by him, which conformed with the decisions in this State and supported the position taken by the defendent. A peremptory non suit was therefore granted with leave to the plaintiff to move the Court in banc to take it off, at which time the matter could be fully argued before a full bench, and if the plaintiff should be considered as entitled to damages, they could then be assessed.

Quite a number of similar suits are either pending or in course of preparation.

THIS IS INTERESTING.

The Late Robbery of Boggs & Buhl's Store—Rearrest of John Ellis—His Flight to Steubenville—Racy Developments Anticipated.

On a Wednesday night of last month the dry goods store of Boggs & Buhl, on Federal street, Allegheny, was, it will be remembered, robbed of several thousand dollars worth of goods, chiefly silks. On Friday following they were recovered, having been traced by the Chief of Police to English's building, on Fourth avenue. John Ferguson, a saloon keeper on Fourth avenue, below Market street, and George Ellis were the parties to whom the finger of suspicion pointed as being implicated in the robbery. They were arrested and in a day or two given a hearing before the Mayor. Ellis was held at trial for court, but the Mayor thought that the evidence against Ferguson was insufficient and he was accordingly discharged. About a week ago the case of Ellis came before the Grand Jury. A true bill was found against him and also against Ferguson, the Grand Jury differing from the Mayor in regard to the weight of the evidence inculpating the latter in the robbery. Ferguson had been in the city up to the time of the finding of this bill, but since the time of the finding of this bill has disappeared from public view, and Detective Dressler went to arrest him he was gone, having evidently been warned by one who learned the secrets of the jury room. The flight of Ferguson brought about a very stormy scene between Detective Dressler and a certain city official, in which considerable acrimony and bitterness were displayed on both sides. It ended in Dressler vowing that he would apprehend Ferguson if he had to scour the United States for him. He at once set about to do so, and as the result of his efforts he yesterday received a telegram from Policeman J. G. Culp, of Steubenville, informing him that Ferguson was in jail there and awaiting his pleasure. Dressler took the four o'clock train, went to Steubenville and returned at 10:30 last night with Furguson in custody. He was met at the depot by Detectives Long and Riley, and they placed Ferguson in jail to await his trial. Out of this affair may grow developments of exceeding great interest. The bottom facts are of graver importance than those which appear on the surface.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION.

Annual Report of President Moorhead —Statistics of Last Year's Business—Recommendations.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office on Diamond street. The annual report was submitted by Gen. J. K. Moorhead, the President. It states that the business has been nearly as large as in any former year. The receipts were $212,514.58, from the following sources: From coal and slack, $151,040.79; coke, $8,569.56; freight, empty craft, timber, &c., $56,045.54; passengers, $6,858.69. Total, $212,514.58. Being an increase over 1875 of $17,681.51, and a decrease from 1874 of $2,979.35. The trade upon the improvement aggregates nearly ten thousand tons per day, to move which one thousand railroad cars would be required. The President calls attention to several matters bearing upon the income of the company, to meet the demands of which a prudent foresight will dictate timely provision. These matters are the construction of Lock and Dam No. 7, which will involve an expenditure of nearly $100,000, but which will not prove a financial success, although it will add to the commerce of Pittsburgh; also, that provisions should be made by setting aside a sinking fund with which to pay $103,000 of mortgage bonds which mature July 1, 1887; also, the establishment of a fund to meet disasters promptly whenever they occur by reason of floods, ice, &c. The Ohio river improvement is noted and regret expressed that the Legislature has not yet ceded jurisdiction to the general government. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 91,995. Of these, 10,524 were through passengers, 33,135 way passengers. The total amount of coal shipped during the year was 62,395,000 bushels, of which 8,913,300 were from Pool No. 1, 29,488,300 from Pool No. 2, 11,367,200 from Pool No. 3, and 13,625,200 from Pool No. 4. The cash receipts from the several locks were as follows: No. 1, $57,593.13; No. 2, $72,816.99; No. 3, $32,376.67; No. 4, $41,327.48; No. 5, $1,153.86; No. 6, $4,246.45. Total, $212,514.58.

After the re-election of the old Board of Managers the meeting adjourned.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

How a Good Item was Lost by an Effort to Obtain the Facts—A Reported Suicide.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening there was a rumor in circulation that Mr. John Ward, son of Captain William Ward, of this city, had made a desperate attempt to "shuffle off this mortal coil," by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The wound, it was said, was of such a nature that his recovery was doubtful. So far as could be ascertained there was no cause assigned for the rash act, and it was attributed to a desire on his part to give up time for eternity. The reporter, not being satisfied with the information he had obtained in regard to the matter, determined to investigate the affair more fully, and the result of his enterprise was the destruction of the sensation. A trip to Billy More's saloon, on Wylie avenue above Elm street, through rain and slush, and over slippery sidewalks, developed the fact that there was no attempted suicide; that the man was not injured, and in fact Mr. Moore thought it "not worth mentioning in the papers," but with due difference to Billy's opinion the Gazette man differed with him, and here gives the facts as given to him. Between five and six o'clock Mr. Ward came into the saloon, where he met several friends, and while standing near the centre of the room drew out a revolver he had just purchased and was exhibiting it. While discoursing on its many excellent qualities and showing "how the thing worked," he accidentally raised the hammer and let it slip, the result of which was that one of the chambers was discharged and the ball passed close to Mr. Ward's head, cutting a lock of hair and a small piece of the scalp from the left side just above the ear; that he was not injured, but went home soon afterward. This is Billy Moore's version of the affair, and as it occurred in his saloon he ought to be good authority.

—Since the above was put in type information has reached the Mayor's office that Mr. Ward was severely injured by the shot. He was attended by Dr. Snodgrass, who says the wound is severe, but will not likely prove fatal. Whether the shot was accidental or intended could not be ascertained, as all who knew anything about it were exceedingly averse to giving any information in regard to the matter.

DUST TO DUST.

Interment of the Late Mr. John S. Dilworth.

The funeral obsequies of this gentleman (who died at Philadelphia on the 8th inst.) were celebrated yesterday at the First Presbyterian church, and his remains followed thence to Allegheny cemetery by a large cortege of mourning relatives and friends. When we first know our deceased friend he was a boy in the warehouse of the late John D. Davis, on Second street. His first adventure in business was on Wood street, with Mr. W. H. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Dilworth—his subsequent partnerships extending through a period of about forty years, were successively John S. Dilworth & Co., Shriver & Dilworth, and John S. Dilworth & Co. Mr. Dilworth belonged to a type of merchants to be seen only in the best places of business, attending to their business and exhibiting an expansive power of adaptation to every enlargement of the sphere of their operations. He gave his whole mind and strength to a diligent study of his field of operations, wisely forecasting the results of every enterprise and conducting his extensive traffic and correspondence with grace, dignity and unvarying rectitude. He despised the tricks and devices of unscrupulous men. He was undemonstrative, but kind and gentle, abounding in social amenities, with a restricted number of personal friends. No one of our large business men has died more widely lamented or died more lamented than Mr. John S. Dilworth. Our warmest sympathy and condolence go out to his own family—his venerable mother and his brothers and sisters.

Mr. James G. Sample.

We record with feelings of sincere sorrow this morning the comparatively sudden demise of Mr. James G. Sample, one of the best and most highly esteemed of our citizens. The sad event occurred last evening a few minutes before midnight, at the family residence on Jacobson street, South Side. It was the result of a very brief illness. He was stricken with paralysis at two o'clock last Sunday morning, and despite the most assiduous attention and care, the most skillful physicians and loving friends, death came after four days to end his mortal career. The deceased was in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was well and widely known in the community. He had been a resident of Allegheny City for a quarter of a century, but about three years ago removed to the South Side. For forty years he had served as a railroad engineer, and in point of service was, perhaps, the oldest as he was unquestionably among the very best in the country. He served for many years on the C. & P. road, but lately was in the employ of the P., V. & C. Company, and at the time of his death was among their most valued employes. He was a member of the Walton M. E. Church, and both inside and outside of the church was everywhere honored for his consistent, upright, Christian bearing, honesty, and earnestness in "every good word and work." In private life he was unostentatious, but affable to all, and made friends wherever he moved. He leaves a widow and four children, to whom he bequeaths the priceless heritage of a good name. We tender the bereaved ones our sincerest sympathy, and trust the assurance that their loss is his great gain may serve to assuage the poignancy of their sorrow now, as it will be their richest consolation hereafter.

Stocks and Valuable Property at Auction

At Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening, the 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

40 shares Masonic Building.
20 shares Union Insurance Company.
10 shares Ewalt Street Bridge.
40 shares Citizens National Bank.
Lot on Western avenue, 50x125 feet, opposite Dr. Hostetter, Charles Myers and Mr. Morrison; also a lot 227x146 feet, corner Bedford avenue and Kirkpatrick street.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

PAWNBROKERS' CLOTHING AT AUCTION!

Emanuel DeRoy's Great Public Sale!

His large stock of unredeemed clothing offered to the public at auction, commencing Saturday, January 13th, to be on hand for bargains at Emanuel DeRoy's only Loan office, 155 Smithfield street, 155, GAZETTE building, 155.

No more Medicine of any Kind.

Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands for the cure of nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world. Most with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Twenty Days' Sale.

Great bargains for 20 days, closing out winter goods to make room for a large spring stock. Ladies' Cloth Sacques at cost prices. Dress goods in great variety, selling regardless of cost. A large lot of remnants of fine dress goods at very low prices. Good Blankets at $2.50 per pair. Country Blankets, Country Flannels, Jeans, Tweeds and Cassimeres, at lowest cost prices, at H. J. Lynch's, Nos. 94 and 96 Market street.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

CYCLONIC TEMPERANCE.

Progress of Mr. Murphy's Work in the Two Cities—The Great Reformer Will Not Allow Political Matters to Interfere With His Work—He Puts His Foot Down on Prohibitionists—The Meetings in the City Last Night—Bad Weather Does Not Interfere.

If ever there was a bad night for pedestrians to be out, last night was one. A cold, drizzling rain; a murky atmosphere surcharged with moisture that almost penetrated to the very marrow of one's bones; a leaden, lowering sky, from which the rays of not a single glimmering star came down; icy, slippery, slushy streets, and dim and uncertain street lights, were what one encountered out-doors. During the day it had been bad enough walking, for with daylight and the utmost care it was impossible to avoid wetting one's feet, unless the overshoes worn reached to the knees; but after dark it was simply horrible. The pedestrian was either suffering the torments of fear in minding along on a glare of ice, or else anathematizing fate and the weather, as he waded through a fathomless lake of slush, soot, mud and water; and yet notwithstanding all this, the people came out in force to listen to the praises of the aqueous fluid through and over which they had waded and slipped and slid to the churches. If any other evidence was needed of the intensity of feeling prevailing in the masses, and the universality of the interest manifested in "Murphy's movement," it is found in this.

And that the work is doing good, there can not be a particle of doubt. With the reclamation of so many intemperate men, and the withdrawal of so much of the custom of the saloons—and the most profitable portion—in the shape of moderate drinkers, it cannot be but that the liquor dealers feel the effects of the movement. And they certainly do. The total number of saloons in the city that have closed recently on account of a lack of patronage is not known exactly, but the entire number may be pretty accurately estimated when it is stated that in one police district alone twenty-five have closed up shop since the beginning of winter. The saloon keepers are slow to admit that the temperance revival has affected their receipts, while acknowledging that the latter have greatly decreased. They insist that the cause is attributable to the hard times. In a measure this is true, but it is beyond peradventure, the most potent influence now is Mr. Murphy's work. This is seen in the astonishing diminution of arrests for drunkenness. Never before in the annals of the city were police matters so dull. How long this state of affairs may last is a question that need not be asked; "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

AT "THE HOME,"

on Fifth avenue, (Dr. Murray's church,) the monday prayer meeting was largely attended yesterday. The most important item in connection therewith was the expression of Mr. Murphy on local option.

A paper was handed to him which he read for the meeting. It proved to be a petition to the Legislature for the re-enactment of the local option law. Mr. M. said he would not have anything to do with it whatever; his movement was not a political machine. He wanted the people to understand once for all that he *would not* allow it to be made one. He [illegible] the friends of temperance would [illegible] sense enough not to bring [illegible] Then all of the husband in God if it is [illegible] Legislature.

At this meeting Dr. [illegible] announced a meeting of committees of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union, to take steps for connecting the reformed men with these associations.

Mr. Murphy said that he very much doubted if the young men of the Y. M. C. A. would have time to do so much work on these men, and asked that they be relieved from such service. He would personally talk with all inquirers and so would the ministers. He thought the young men of the association could do much good in their way, but he thought they should not undertake to control or dictate to the reformed men.

In the evening this church was, notwithstanding the weather, crowded as usual to its utmost capacity, as before stated.

Mr. Murphy himself presided, and talked for some minutes to the audience. In the course of his remarks he said that some persons had taken umbrage at his remarks about the Y. M. C. A. He certainly had no intention to speak disparagingly of it, and regretted that his remarks had been so construed.

Rev. C. W. Smith followed Mr. Murphy and spoke quite eloquently for a quarter of an hour.

Following Mr. Smith was a man who had signed the pledge, but who said that since he didn't know how to speak to an audience, and hadn't desired to. He simply wished to inform the audience of his intention to reform.

Alonzo E. Bonner had been going on periodical sprees for twenty-five years, with not a very great length of time between the periods, but trusted that he had gone through.

John Frazier spoke five minutes, as did also Mr. Schimmelhorn. The latter said the Association had done much for his temporal wants, as well as his moral needs. They had clothed and fed him ever since he joined. He had been looking for work, but hadn't found any.

Mr. Moran was the last speaker. During his remarks the audience interrupted him with applause. Mr. Murphy getting up, the noise was continued until he was forbidden to speak, until Mr. M. firmly demanded quiet, calling the audience to remember that it was the house of God they were in.

Mrs. Lincoln's powers of endurance as a singer were pretty severely taxed during the evening, but the little lady held out bravely.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The one-o'clock meeting in this church was, owing to the inclement weather, but poorly attended. Mr. George H. Garber presided. Mr. J. Copley led in prayer, after which several men were called up from the body of the church and spoke five or ten minutes each. They all asked for the prayers of the Christian community in their behalf.

Mr. Elwin Clark signed the pledge on New Year's eve and has felt happier and better since. He hopes to live a new life.

Mr. S. A. Barr has had many years experience in the liquor traffic, but never liked it. He now intends to spend the rest of his life in the temperance cause.

Jacob Reed, bankrupt, Allegheny city; special reference to Register Shaffer to examine and report upon the sufficiency of specifications for bankrupt's discharge.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Venango county; on application of assignee, general meeting of creditors called.

J. B. Robinson, bankrupt, Armstrong county; petition for discharge presented, and order for final hearing before Register Shaffer on 31st inst.

John J. Shutterly, bankrupt, city; restraining order heretofore granted against Wm. King, tax-collector, dissolved.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Lyda Free, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Watson, reported yesterday. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

William Anderson, indicted for larceny, on oath of Jerry Smith. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Celia Duval, indicted for receiving stolen goods, on oath of Thomas Malone. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John A. Duval, indicted for fraudulently making a written instrument. Defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. Edward C. Czarnicke, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Philip Henzel. Guilty of simple assault.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Gallagher, Jacob Hayman, James Sullivan and Edward O'Neal, indicted for larceny, on oath of Wm. Vicock. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Jackson,	James H. Newby, 2,
J. B. Miller,	James Shields,
L. B. Chambers,	M. Brussendorf,
M. S. Greatrake,	James Quinn et al,
Thos. McGinniss,	R. M. Stevenson,
Harry Gillon et al.	R. A. Cameron,
H. A. Gilbert,	Chas. Luestee et al.,
Wm. Hickey,	Barnet Rogner,
J. E. Young,	Phil. Morris,
Charles Neff,	Frank McCabe,
Winfield McClonkey,	Jas. Blythe, Jr.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Gordon and wife vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company lessee of the West. Penn. Railroad; action for damages. Peremptory non-suit entered.

John McClarren vs. Elizabeth Kerr, executrix of James Kerr, deceased. On trial.

Wm. Wolcott for use vs. George A. Hewlett & Wright. Sheriff directed to pay out purchase money arising from sale in his hands, except as to certain liens.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Nauman vs. Belstine.
Bussang vs. Nyhren.
Berger vs. Gainsford.
The A. V. R. R. Co. vs. R. B. Phillips.
Johnston et al. vs. Dithridge & Co.
Beck vs. Reed et al.
Best, for use, vs. Pfranzinger.
Campbell vs. Horn.
Same vs. Moore.
Same vs. Donnelly.
Weil & Co., for use, vs. the Howard Insurance Co.
Same vs. the "Republic."
Waugman vs. Hylholder.
Campbell vs. Erdner.
Spencer vs. Kennedy Bros.
Edmundson vs. Penny.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING AND WHITE.

In the case of Tarr, Feathers, Lawton and others against John McCloskey, owner of the steamer Tigress No. 2, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the following sums: Samuel Lawton, $120; Robert S. Tyther, $480; Harriet Ann Tarr, widow of Joseph Tarr, $550; Robert Tarr, $230.

In the case of Hihn & Weiler, for use, vs. Schmidt, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $156.86.

Adler, Rosenberg & Co. vs Durker & Thompson. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $689.48.

Joseph M. Curry vs. A. McGowan's executors. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,215.62.

Albert Schmeidel vs. C. Freund and wife, juror withdrawn and case continued at cost of plaintiff.

Ann Hart vs. Joseph Rupert; action in ejectment; same vs. Peter Young, and same vs. Herman Meirsch, actions of ejectment. On trial.

Rodgers, Krehan & Appel vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Action to recover for work and labor done in removing a stip from the track of said company. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Peter et ux. vs. Ulmer et ux.
Rihn & Weiler vs. Weisenberger.
Hartman vs. Kroegher.
The City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson.
Miller et al. vs. Saint.
Wilson & Bros. vs. Allegheny Trust Co.
Stewart vs. Washington & Baltimore Railroad Co.
McKissick & White vs. Meredith.
Hare & Son vs. Dean & Patterson.
Kaufell et ux. vs. South Side Passenger Railway Co.
Blair vs. City of Allegheny.
Haully vs. Hayes.
Maxwell, administrator, vs. Modispacker et al.
Nolte vs. German B. & L. Association.
Cunningham vs. Meyers, Schoyer & Co.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

In the matter of the estate of minor children of J. C. Watt, deceased. Hearing on exceptions to guardian's account concluded.

Estate of James D. Mahon, decree of distribution.

Estate of Ann Aiken, decree of distribution.

Rachael Hall et al., minors, rule on guardian to show cause why additional security should not be given.

Legal Notes.

THE total amount of damages awarded against John McCloskey, owner of the steamer Tigress, for injuries to employes is $5,200. The jury before whom the five cases were tried remained out all night Wednesday night, not agreeing upon a verdict until about five o'clock yesterday morning.

IN Common Pleas Court No. 2 an order was made directing a new trial list to be prepared to consist of two hundred cases, as follows: First, feigned issues ready for trial at this date; second, causes to be taken from the head of the issue docket. The list is to be taken up for trial on the first Monday of February next, or as soon as No. 6 list is finished.

A PECULIAR document was brought to light recently in the settlement of the estate of a widow who died in this city. The paper was what purported to be the last will and testament of the widow, bequeathing all her property to her surviving children. At the conclusion of the document was a paragraph stating that she had no property in her own name, and that it all belonged to her late husband. The widow had three children living and one dead, and the deceased child left two children surviving him who by the terms of her will would have received no part of her estate. The children wanted to settle matters themselves the only heirs, but the attorney to warn him not to pay any money to the grand-children, as they were not entitled to any under the will; but, according to the law of the husband and father, the property, it was discovered, was bequeathed to his four children and their heirs, so that all the grand-children came in for an equal share of the estate with the three children.

BREVITIES.

Look out for booming rivers if it shaws a day longer.

Leaking roofs were numerous yesterday and last night.

The National Base Ball Association will doubtless meet in this city on the 20th prox.

The Allegheny river was rising slowly last evening, but the ice remained under cover.

An ardent feminine admirer of Murphy wants to organize a church and install him as pastor.

The snow on the roofs of the buildings weighed before the thaw fifteen pounds to the cubic foot.

A burning chimney on Lacock street, Allegheny, caused an alarm of fire from box 37 at noon yesterday.

The closing of thirteen saloons on Penn avenue within two weeks attests the power of Murphy's work.

The Ninth ward, Allegheny, meeting in opposition to the intermediate prison project, was a complete fizzle.

The city authorities ought to set the public a good example by cleaning the ice off the pavement in front of Municipal Hall.

James Murray was convicted at Cadiz, Ohio, on Wednesday, of murder in the second degree. He had murdered Mary Hobbs.

Ferry boats might have been used to advantage and with profit at the crossings on Grant street and Third and Fourth avenues yesterday.

There was a general development of muscle in the city yesterday in wielding patchets and shovels freeing the pavements from their coating of ice.

The inquest on the body of George Frederick, who was killed at Brinton on Wednesday night, has been postponed until this evening at 7 o'clock.

The recent half thaws have taken the snow off a considerable portion of the ice on the rivers, a fact of which skaters took full advantage yesterday forenoon.

One of the large brick smoke stacks of the old La Belle steel works, in Allegheny, fell on Wednesday afternoon. Fortunately the workmen saw it falling and all escaped unhurt.

Several days ago Henderson McIntyre started to drive across the Allegheny river, on the ice at Verona, with a horse and sleigh, but broke through and narrowly escaped drowning.

John O'Brein was before the Mayor last evening on a charge of stealing a roll of flannel from Roth's dry goods store on Penn avenue. The hearing was continued until this morning.

Wednesday night, about nine o'clock, a horse and buggy were found going up Federal street, Allegheny, without a driver. Turnkey Askey took charge of and placed them in a livery stable.

The School Board of the Thirty-fifth ward organized Wednesday, as follows: President, Rev. Beth Boorsby; John E. Vaughn; Treasurer, Wm. M. Hays; Member of Central Board, Charles Havis.

Yesterday afternoon as a farmer named Marshall, who resides near Harmarville, was driving towards Allegheny his sleigh was upset, a team of his horses sustained a fracture of a leg. It had to be shot.

It appears that the Allegheny thieves have but little respect for the policemen over there. On Wednesday night Lieut. Roll's cellar, on North avenue, was robbed of all the provisions and edibles that were in it.

Mrs. McDonald, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., presented her husband with two boys and two girls the other morning. Mr. McDonald will naturally at once instituted inquiries as to the price of a third-class ticket to the Black Hills.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Sewickley was visited on Wednesday night by a large sleighing party of Economites, accompanied by their brass band, from Harmony. They occupied a large, immense old-fashioned sleds, and were having as jolly a time as though they were confirmed votaries of Pleasure.

On account of the disagreeable weather last evening, the Republican meeting at the Second ward school house, Allegheny, was very slimly attended, and it was theref